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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

A significant silence is still maintained in Petrograd, as far as any official statement is concerned, regarding the Russian operations on the eastern front. News from unofficial sources, however, shows the steady development of the plan of campaign clearly indicated in the last official dispatches. The position of General von Bothmer's army holding the great Galician salient daily becomes more precarious. General Kaledine's forces are now reported to be making rapid advance on the important railway junction of Kovel, and to be actually within 10 miles of the town. Should Kovel, like Brody, fall before the Russian assault, as seems inevitable, General von Bothmer would be threatened from three sides; from the north by way of Kovel; from the northeast by way of Brody and Zloczow, and from the south by the forces of General Letchitcky, working up from the breach in the Delatyn-Jablonitza railway in the direction of Stanislau. The capture of Lemberg, which is thus brought nearer, would probably involve the retirement of the Austro-German line of defense behind the Bug.

The position on the western front remains practically unchanged. Paris reports successes of both an offensive and defensive nature in the Somme and the Verdun sectors, and similar claims are made by Berlin. London reports no change and a day of comparative quiet. It is clear, however, from the steady pressure being exerted at all points on both the British and French fronts in this region that the lull is only of the most temporary nature, and is preparatory to further vigorous operations.

The Italians continue to achieve minor successes in the Trentino, but generally speaking the news from the other war theaters is not of special importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday—Yesterday's official statement follows:

Western front: North of the Somme, in the sector from Maurepas to the Somme, the allied troops vainly attacked during the evening with very strong forces, after having suffered sanguinary defeat during local enterprises against Monacu farm, through a speedy counter-attack by German battalions.

On the high road from Maricourt to

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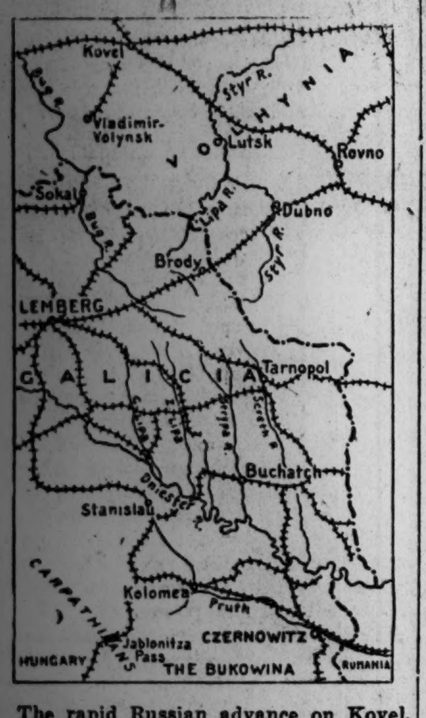

The rapid Russian advance on Kovel, following upon the fall of Brody announced a few days ago, and coupled with the steady progress of the Russian forces working up from the south, from the breach in the Delatyn-Jablonitza railway, is seriously endangering the position of General von Bothmer's forces holding the Galician salient.

DAMAGED ZEPPELIN HIT BY COASTGUARDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

YMUIDEN, Holland—It is stated that a Zeppelin was hit by coastguards between Ymuiden and Egmond while flying along the Dutch coast apparently in a damaged condition.

NEW SUBMARINE WAR PHASE SEEN IN FRYATT CASE

British Authority Sees in German Action Effort to Intimidate British Merchant Skippers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a well-informed authority with long experience at sea called the execution of Captain Fryatt of S. S. Brussels nothing less than murder which, he added, was not mitigated by the fact that the Germans had attempted to cloak it under forms. Not only was the execution against the German naval code but was against universal sea law as recognized by all nations, including the United States.

There was no difference between the action of Captain Fryatt in defending his vessel by an attempt to ram an attacking warship and the action of the skipper of the Clan MacTavish in using a gun in similar circumstances and both were acting within their rights in acting as they did.

The Christian Science Monitor informant explained that the inconsistent treatment in the two cases was due to the German desire to intimidate British merchant skippers during the new phase of submarine activity which, he was confident, was beginning.

The policy of the German government as typified by the Fryatt case would

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LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN DEBATES ECONOMIC PLANS

Opinions Vary as to Resolutions Passed at Paris Economic Conference—War Prisoners Issue Raised in House of Lords

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Thursday—The discussion in the House of Commons yesterday of the Paris economic conference resolutions revealed strongly held views both for and against the proposals. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law spoke ably in favor of the resolutions, while opposition was voiced by Sir John Simon and J. M. Robertson, two of the most powerful intellects in the Commons and two men who had made fiscal subjects peculiarly their own. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Carson also spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Asquith put aside the old issue of Free Trade versus Protection and called on the House to envisage new conditions of a world-wide character, to take part with the allies with whom they had been fighting side by side in a struggle which they both believed to be essential to the preservation of the freedom of the world, and to take part with them in securing for the future not only protection against the possibility of military domination but well-grounded and lasting economic independence. He trusted that as a result of the free interchange of opinion between different allied countries, associated in a cause equally dear to them all and the success of which they believed to be essential to the world's future freedom they should be able on the general lines of the resolutions, each in their own country and subject to the modification of their own

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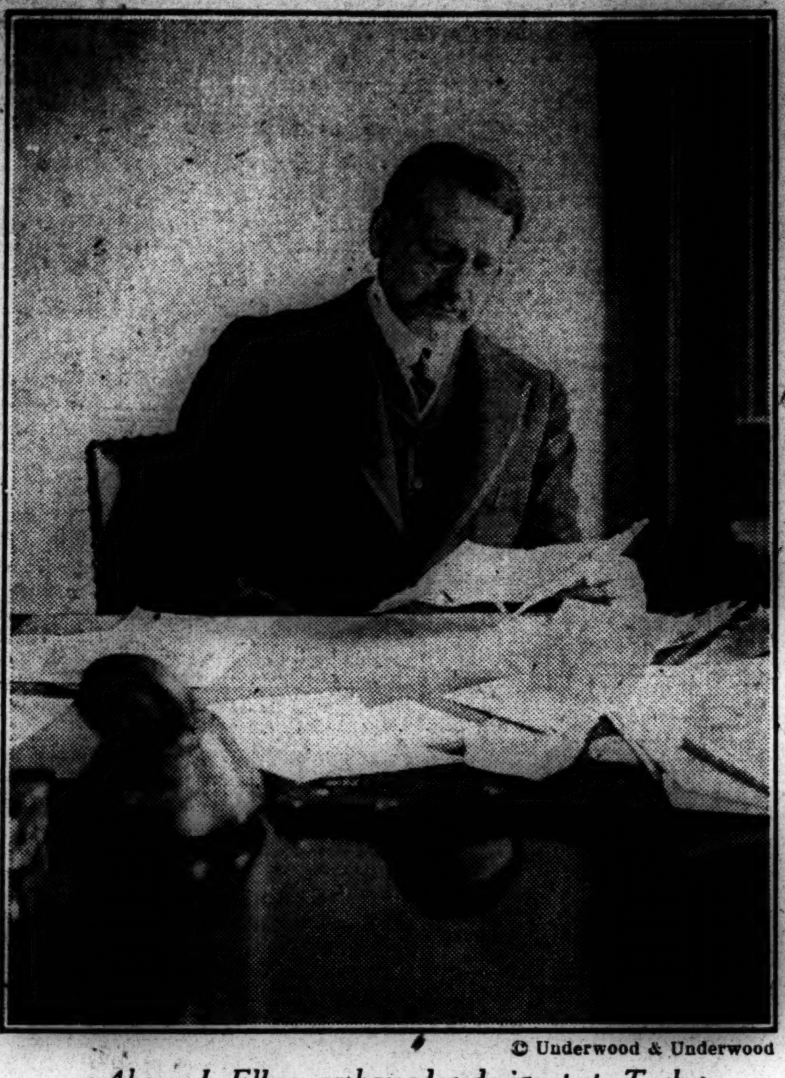
AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS SHELL SMALL PORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—Thursday—An official statement announces two Austrian destroyers, Tuesday, shelled Bisceglie, a small port 20 miles northwest of Bari, completely devoid of defense and offering no military objective to the enemy. Nine Italian aeroplanes effectively bombarded Durazzo landing stages, barracks and aviation station. One machine was forced to land in Austrian territory.



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Abram I. Elkus, ambassador designate to Turkey

MR. ELKUS SOON STARTS FOR HIS POST IN TURKEY

Ambassador Designate Confers With President Wilson—Views on Social Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Abram I. Elkus, ambassador designate to Turkey, on returning from Washington, where he was in conference with state department officials and President Wilson preparatory to his departure Aug. 17 on the Oscar II. for his post, declined to discuss anything connected with diplomacy or international relations, but spoke of some of this country's social issues. He has been conspicuously identified with social legislation, notably in the work of the factory investigating commission of New York state that recommended numerous

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DETAILS GIVEN OF ANOTHER RAID ON BRITISH COUNTIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The second official communique on this morning's air raid states: Six or seven air ships appear to have been at work. A considerable number of bombs are reported to have been dropped in eastern and southeastern counties but no definite reports have been received. No military damage has as yet been reported. Many anti-aircraft guns were in action and at least one airship is reported hit.

An earlier official communique states a number of airships crossed the coast in eastern counties shortly after midnight. Their objective had not been definitely ascertained and the raid was still proceeding at 1:30 a. m. Bombs were dropped in various places.

REPORTS OF GERMAN ATROCITIES IN AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Papers relating to reported German atrocities and breaches of international law in Africa were yesterday issued as a blue book which includes a series of official reports from October, 1914. Allegations supported by a mass of evidence are made regarding German cruelty to natives, including women, because of sympathy with Britain.

Among other German actions mentioned are the hanging of the chief of Bomking and the shooting of several of his people because of his refusal to take up arms against the English; the hanging of a number of Dualas, including the chief, the massacreing of Dualas being reported upon by Major-General Dobell. Correspondence regarding German poisoning of wells, between General Botha and the officer commanding German forces in Southwest Africa, is also published.

MAIL SERVICE DISCONTINUED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—It is announced that the mail service to England via Flushing is discontinued, meantime, but the Batavier steamers with mails will leave Rotterdam every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Berliner Tageblatt has been suspended temporarily for an article advocating an honorable peace.

DEUTSCHLAND IS UNMOLESTED IN HER DEPARTURE

German Submarine Merchantman Slips Out to Sea, Passing the Three-Mile Limit Apparently Unseen by the Allies' Patrol

NORFOLK, Va.—Somewhere in the direction of Germany, safely past the allied warship patrol, the submarine merchantman Deutschland is boring her way through the Atlantic toward her home port of Bremen. In the dark of the night the Deutschland slid out to the boundary edge of the United States territorial waters, ducked under and disappeared.

The submarine merchantman passed quietly out of the Virginia capes at 8:30 o'clock last night on her homeward voyage, apparently unobserved by the allied warship patrol waiting outside the three-mile limit. She was accompanied to the capes only by the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which had convoyed her down the bay from Baltimore, and by a newspaper dispatch boat.

Her departure to sea followed an 18-mile journey through the lower Chesapeake bay. After proceeding slowly most of the way down, she increased her power at 6:30 and reached the capes just after dusk. None of the allied cruisers was visible as she passed through.

Whether she submerged before reaching the three-mile limit is unknown. The two accompanying boats only know that she disappeared unharmed, and that to all appearances she had a clear field ahead to a point where she could completely submerge in safety.

Half an hour after the last light of the Deutschland had disappeared, the Timmins turned back and headed up Chesapeake bay in the direction of Baltimore.

During part of the day the Deutschland had remained hidden at a cove up Chesapeake bay. For several hours be-

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British View of Vessel

Possibility of Deutschland Changing Character

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — Discussing the voyage of the Deutschland with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, a high authority stated that there was no policy with regard to her beyond that involved in the Allies' declaration that they would regard her as a warship. It would be the endeavor of the British naval authorities to arrest the vessel if she were encountered, but there was a good chance she would elude the British blockade.

Even had the Allies recognized her as a merchantman, he continued, it would still have been necessary to fire upon her in the event of her being sighted in order to make her heave to, as is often done in other cases.

The necessity was still more paramount when the vessel was capable of being quickly submerged and of hiding her real character. The British authorities, The Christian Science Monitor informant added, are not particularly disturbed about the Deutschland's voyage for even if the Germans establish a whole line of these non-paying commercial submarines they will all be useless after the war unless they are fitted out as warships. If that were done, he concluded, it would add a point to what has always been the British contention, namely, that the Deutschland could easily be fitted as a warship after leaving a United States port.

WILLIAM M. PREST NEW MEMBER OF LICENSE BOARD

Executive Council Confirms Today's Appointment by Governor McCall, Who Asserts Gow Charges Are Unfounded

With the nomination today of William M. Prest of Boston, a lawyer who has devoted spare time to social settlement work, as Charles R. Gow's successor on the Boston licensing board, Governor McCall gave out a public statement declaring the intimation of a pre-election bargain not to reappoint License Commissioner Robert A. Woods in Mr. Gow's statement of yesterday as "preposterous and false."

The nomination of Mr. Prest was sent to the executive council with other nominations, including the nomination for reappointment of Harvey N. Shepard to the civil service commission and Henry V. Cunningham to the state ballot law commission.

The council immediately confirmed the appointment of Mr. Prest and also that of George M. Kline of Danvers, nominated to be director of the commission on mental diseases. The council confirmed all the nominations submitted to it by the Governor last week, although a letter of protest against confirming

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NOTE ISSUED ON GERMAN ACTION IN FRENCH CITIES

French Yellow Book Summarizes Conduct of Authorities in Invaded Districts

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France — Evidence regarding the conduct of German authorities towards French inhabitants in Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing districts is summarized in a note dispatched by the French government to neutral powers.

Regarding action taken in these districts a French Yellow Book says:

The German orders were for the people in certain districts of these towns to assemble in readiness for departure at their front doors, which were to be left open, and none were to leave the house before 8 a. m. The orders stated that "all protests will be useless and anyone trying to evade deportation will be pitilessly punished."

The victims in all cases were chosen arbitrarily by the officer in charge of the deporting party. Each person singled out for deportation was allowed 60 pounds of baggage which it was recommended should consist of utensils for eating and drinking, a blanket, good shoes and personal linen. If any one exceeded this weight his or her whole baggage was to be thrown aside.

Each bundle was to be made up sepa-

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WELSH MINERS URGED TO CONTINUE WORKING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The home secretary has telegraphed urging the South Wales miners to continue working next week in view of their decision to take two days' holidays. The executive council of the South Wales Miners Federation will consider the question today of calling a conference to reopen the matter.

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE ITALIAN SUBMARINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria — An official announcement states the Italian submarine Giacinto Pulino has been captured in the northern Adriatic and brought to Pola, almost undamaged. The crew of three officers and 18 men were captured unwounded.

ROGER CASEMENT IS EXECUTED IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—Roger Casement, convicted of treason, was executed at Pentonville prison at 9:07 a. m. today, London time.

INTERNED SUBJECTS TO RETURN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—It is stated that six male British subjects interned at Ruhleben and seven British ladies have been granted leave to return to England and will leave on Aug. 6.

M. SAZONOFF HONORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia—During a week's visit to Finland, Sir George Buchanan, the British ambassador, presented M. Sazonoff with the grand cross of the Order of the Bath.

BRITISH FISHING BOATS TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE

Attacks on Fishing Vessels Now Specially Marked Feature of German Submarine Campaign

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—An official communique announces that a German submarine torpedoed eight British fishing vessels off the east coast on July 28.

LONDON, England—Details of the sinking of British fishing vessels by a German submarine while engaged in peaceful fishing operations during night of July 28 have been given by returned fishermen. The first warning of the submarine's approach in the darkness was the sound of an explosion followed by the disappearance of the lights of one vessel. All vessels had trawls down, but many, by cutting nets loose, were able to get under way speedily and reach port safely.

The attacking submarine, however, was able to sink nine of the craft by placing bombs on board. The crews apparently were taken on board the submarine's deck and placed together on smaller fishing vessels, being given specific instructions to keep lights burning on penalty of being shelled.

Attacks on fishing boats have recently been a specially marked feature of the submarine campaign.

PRESIDENT TO STAND FIRM ON SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Statement Says He Still Is Convinced Matter Should Be Left to States—Women Leaders Meet Disappointment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's decision, announced by his secretary on Wednesday, that he will not change his stand on the woman suffrage question, has clarified an issue of the campaign which already has begun to throw the support of women to Mr. Hughes.

The suffrage leaders had hoped that both candidates would declare for national woman suffrage by constitutional amendment, so they could be non-partisan in the coming campaign but Mr. Hughes' enthusiastic declaration followed by Mr. Wilson's insistance that the matter be left to the states makes a non-partisan attitude difficult for those women whose chief object for years past has been to win the ballot for all woman citizens.

"Mr. Hughes has made a blunder that he will always regret," said a cabinet member standing on the White House steps. "He has bolted his platform the very first thing, and I'll tell you how it happened. By a preconcerted plan the suffragists in several states began to besiege him with telegrams and he was swept off his feet. His political experience has been limited and he was not on to the tricks, so he let them make him believe there was a tremendous sentiment throughout the country for this. It will cost him thousands upon thousands of votes."

Both sides are busy trying to fortify their positions, the Democrats claiming that Mr. Hughes is "trading the convictions of his party for votes." They point to the final declaration in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago in June and indorsed by Mr. Hughes:

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, as a measure of justice to one half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself."

The Republicans, on the other hand, are quietly pointinig out, as has been pointed out in previous suffrage controversies, that the suffrage question is coincident with the liquor question, the "wets," almost everywhere, being lined up against giviing the vote to women. This argument, they think, will cut the Democratic vote noticeably in several states.

MEXICO SAID TO HAVE APPOINTED BORDER CONFEREES

(By the United Press)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The Mexican government today formally appointed the following as members of the joint commission which, under the recent interchange of notes with President Wilson, is to meet with United States representatives to adjust the border situation:

Luis Cabrera, president; Ignacio Bonillas, Alberto Panim.

As secretary of the commission Juan B. Rojo was named. The party will start for the United States as soon as possible. The meeting place for conferences will be selected by the joint commissioners.

RELIEF FELT IN MEXICO OVER THE OUTLOOK

Business Remains at a Standstill, However, in the Capital—Bandits Active in Some Sections—Price Committee Discharged

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MEXICO, D. F. (July 23)—No one can doubt that great relief is being felt in government circles as well as by the people in general, as the international sky clears of its rather ominous clouds. Perhaps it is not so much the thought of international as of interior complications, but the feeling of distrust has a firm hold upon individuals and classes, high and low.

The city is very quiet. Business men seem almost indifferent about doing business at all, and, when they sell, hardly know why they do so. Holidays, ordinarily so annoying and harmful to trade because of their frequent occurrence, are now welcomed; and, except for the decree requiring discharged help to be paid three months' salary as a fine, many houses would have closed long ago.

It is a curious experience to see the whole business community strongly resisting the development of trade. Naturally, this condition cannot last; the end must come, and it must be soon, for government demands for taxes, and the constantly increasing salaries and rents, will soon absorb the remainders of the stocks of goods.

The last increase of taxes caused hundreds of stores to close their doors. With the government it is not the question of not "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," but one of existence for itself.

Since the decree was issued calling for elections in September, the public

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NEW YORK STREET CAR TIE-UP IS CONSIDERED SURE

Mayor Mitchel Fails to Arrange Agreement — Union Officials Deliver Ultimatum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter to Mayor Mitchel today, W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, said the answers of the local car companies to the men's demands would be reported at meetings of the men Friday night, when action as to whether a general strike on the car lines will be called will probably be decided.

Mr. Mahon again emphasized the hope of the men that the mayor would be able to bring about an understanding between the two sides and said the present communication would be his final one to the mayor, in compliance with the promises to notify him of new developments tending toward suspension of traffic.

Tie-up of the 12,191 cars that operate on 450 miles of tracks on the New York city railways within 24 hours seemed certain today when the conference called by Mayor Mitchel between union and company representatives failed to reach an agreement.

While the conference in city hall was in progress union officials delivered an ultimatum to the car company officials. The latter are given until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to answer the demands.

Eight thousand men are affected. Such an addition to the lines on which strikes already have been declared would bring the total mileage directly affected up to 1010, the number of cars up to 2148, and the number of men to 15,000.

Recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was the point on which the conference failed. Union leaders insisted on such recognition. President Theodore P. Shonts of the New York City Railways, refused even to admit that the men are dissatisfied. He insisted he had received no demands "from his employees" and declared he could not recognize "demands of aliens."

Mr. Shonts turned down urgent proposals by Mayor Mitchel that no men be discharged for joining the union until another conference had been held. Mr. Shonts denied that any men had been discharged for this reason, saying it was impossible, since the company recognized no union led by outsiders.

Every line in the Bronx, in Mt. Vernon, Yonkers and New Rochelle and the great Third avenue lines in Manhattan—all surface systems—already are almost completely stopped. Today's conference may determine whether the strike shall spread to the New York City Railways and the New York & Queens Company, which control 221 miles of tracks, with a total of 2200 cars, 4500 employees, and a patronage of 1,000,000 passengers per day.

DUTCH OFFICER OFF TO BERLIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland—Lieutenant Colonel Mullermassia, chief of the general staff, has been sent to Berlin on a military mission.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN DEBATES ECONOMIC PLANS

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special economic conditions, to develop a policy of common action to make lasting peace which would result not only to the credit of armies but to the stability of their industry and finance.

In opening his speech, Mr. Asquith went over the resolutions which, it will be rememberedf, covered war emergency measures, measures for the period of reconstruction and, finally, permanent measures for the years of future peace, and he mentioned that the war measures would level up the practice of other allies to that of France and Great Britain, particularly in prohibiting trade with enemy subjects wherever resident, for which purpose the blacklist would be extended, steps having already been taken to that end.

The complete restoration of Belgium, Serbia and the despoiled districts of France and Russia nationally, politically, materially and economically, would be an essential condition of peace. The Allies pledged themselves to withhold the most favored nation treatment from enemy powers for a period of years. During reconstruction, the Allies will interchange their resources as a safeguard against Germany's arrangement to secure supplies of raw material from neutral countries.

Throughout his speech, Mr. Asquith showed himself greatly impressed by the revelations of economic penetration of other countries by Germany, prior to the war and paid a high tribute to the extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness some British firms had shown since the war broke out in combating the results of this by interchanging ideas, putting trade secrets into common stock, and calling in all the available technical and mechanical resources of the country to increase output and improve organization.

In certain trades what had been done amounted to a revolution. The history of the war in the industrial sphere had been the history of grave and threatening difficulties, courageously faced and overcome, and the government were under the obligation to see that the benefits rebounding to the industries from the adoption of the new policy were fairly apportioned among all sections of the community.

While labor was not specifically represented at the Paris conference, the government would now consider in concert with labor representatives at every stage the outlines of the post-war policy, both social and industrial, intended to secure fairer distribution among all classes of the production of common necessities. After outlining what the Board of Trade and expert trade committees and the government as a whole were doing, he referred to Lord Balfour's committee on commercial and industrial policy and said when this committee reported the government proposed to hold a conference with representatives of the dominions and India and the whole question of empire trade policy would be considered in the light of the resolutions. These resolutions, the prime minister further emphasized, were not directed against neutrals, the economic aggression which the Allies fear also being a danger to the latter.

Sir John Simon, whose powerful speech in the Commons secured tributes from Colonel Churchill and Sir Leo Chiozza Money, an expert on fiscal matters, held that the place to punish Germany was the battlefield and that trade could not be used as a punishment without hitting themselves. If Germany was not to be allowed to export goods how was she to pay an indemnity, and he developed the idea that the proposals would throw Holland and Belgium into Germany's arms. The key to the British position was shipping and finance, which depended on free trade, the open port, and he dwelt on the danger that the bill on New York would supplant the bill on London. He made the point that Great Britain was the only country which during the war had been able to adhere unchanged to its fiscal policy and the only one also that had raised £300,000,000 by war taxation.

Mr. Bonar Law held the effect of the tariff was greatly exaggerated and organization was much more important, a point also developed with great ability by Sir Leo Chiozza Money. The latter also wanted discrimination against German trade because even in peace time the German trade policy has been a form of economic warfare.

In a clever and vigorous speech Philip Snowden held the tendency would be to aggrandize capital and depress labor and by promoting an atmosphere of hostility in peace time to menace the future peace of the world.

Mr. Wardle, Labor member, gave modified provisional support to the resolutions and late at night J. M. Robertson delivered his powerful attack on the policy of the Paris conference, maintaining it was absolutely futile in the effort to hit Germany to attempt to fight economic laws.

A further development regarding the treatment of prisoners of war in Germany was mentioned by Lord Newton in the House of Lords last night. He stated two Irish prisoners had been shot in working camps in Limberg, namely, Patrick Moran, shot by a guard on May 28, and William Devlin, shot on July 1. The camp commandant explained Moran attacked the guard while intoxicated, the latter firing in self-defense. When Mr. Gerard went to the camp on July 2 he was refused permission to talk with prisoners present at the shooting of Moran, and Devlin's fate was not mentioned to him. Both prisoners had refused to join Roger Casement.

The British government had protested against putting of obstacles in Mr. Gerard's way and said the proceedings would be more infamous if connected with the refusal of the men to join Roger Casement. From a detailed report regarding the shooting of Devlin it appeared Mr. Gerard was not permitted to talk to witnesses except in the presence of a German officer.

CLOSE OF SECOND YEAR OF WAR IS MARKED IN FRANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—Viscount Grey in a message to the Journal says: The second year of the war closes under most favorable auspices. The German offensive shattered itself against the rock of Verdun and after the greatest defensive battle in history, France's incomparable soldiers are advancing with their allies towards final victory which will render them safe from attack and immune in future and will vindicate the cause of justice and right.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A report of the results of the mission of the French representatives of the world of letters to Spain was read by M. Imbart de la Tour to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. M. Imbart de la Tour is a member of the mission which included MM. Lamy, Bergson, Edmond Perrier and Widor. The report, as a matter of fact, was a communication addressed by M. Imbart de la Tour to the other members and which he placed at the disposal of the Académie. It pointed to the fact that modern Spain is a factor to be reckoned with which will take a prominent place in the Europe of the future. And not only in Europe but in the New World, owing to the Spanish-speaking people of South America, who do not cease to regard Spain as a senior member of that group of nations from which is derived that movement which M. Imbart de la Tour described as "hispanisme." These facts should not be forgotten, he said. They make it imperative that the work of drawing together the two peoples, the French and the Spanish, should be continued without interruption, in the world of politics as in that of finance, as well as among the "intellectual" élite of both countries. Past history has shown France the value of Spain's friendship; in the Franco-German duel which has continued for the last four centuries, it has been quite evident that the question of the sympathies of Spain is an extremely important one to both rivals. No less important after the war will be the economic relations of the two countries. It is however evident that it is only on the basis of fraternity of ideas that the French intellectuals can continue their activities, activities which during recent years have produced in Madrid the Institut Français, which has not only propagated the study of the French language and French belles-lettres, but has also been a center of French influence. In a large number of towns, went on the report, French schools have been opened taught by lay and ecclesiastical teachers. The usefulness of these schools can be measured by the numbers of Spanish youths who speak French. Spanish professors have come to France and in 1912 an "intercambio" was established between Oviedo and Bordeaux which has proved as popular on the French side of the Pyrenees as on the Spanish.

As a further means of developing these cordial relations and mutual understanding M. Imbart de la Tour recommends that the French people shall make it their particular business to be more cognizant of what takes place on the other side of the Pyrenees. Schools must not only be opened, he maintains, they must be supported. Let us give, he says, a larger place to the Spanish language in our school curriculums. Let us send into Spain a larger number of students. Let us invite more eminent Spanish professors to teach in Paris, and let us send some of our own educational representatives to Madrid, Barcelona, Salamanca or Seville. Let us above all else develop the organization of the French "Institut" by adding to its membership. Artists, historians, sculptors, painters have just as much to learn by visiting Spain and its museums as by visiting Rome or Athens. At a time when Spain is entering upon a great period of renaissance she knows what she can expect from France, and do we not ourselves owe very much to her powerful and original genius?

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The war savings associations affiliated to the national war savings committee number at the moment of writing 1120. Of these 148 are in London, 95 in Gloucestershire, 85 in Yorkshire, 83 in Lancashire, 79 in Surrey and 72 in Warwickshire.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia—The total applications for the commonwealth loan numbered 69,592, the total subscriptions amounting to £20,589,400.

PARTICULARS OF TRENCH WARFARE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Sidney Low Describes Character of Trenches Which Are Replacing Old Fortifications

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—An interesting dispatch on the construction of trenches has been forwarded from the Italian headquarters by Sidney Low, special representative of the British press on that front. When the world museum, he says, which will be a record of the world war, is established, it will doubtless contain models and specimens of every kind. An amazed posterity will note the many different fashions in which men fought on the ground and under the ground in this second decade of the twentieth century. There will be a rich variety in the exhibition of mole-work and worm-work. Ditch and tunnel and mine in all their forms will be presented, from the shallow groove scooped with the soldier's intrenching tool on the field to the elaborate fortified moat, with its concrete walls, and revolving steel turrets and emplacements for howitzers and heavy mortars, not to mention its bathrooms laid on with hot water, and its gramophones and pianos and other luxuries, such as are said to exist in the German second line burrows on the western front.

The Italians will be able to contribute some unique samples to the exposition. They have had rock trenches, mud trenches, trenches in the clouds and trenches deep in the river valleys. When they made their first advances on the Isonzo side, their trenches, hastily dug and consolidated as ground was gained, were of the familiar pattern, already growing antiquated; the narrow slit in the earth, reveted where possible with timber and wire, with a loopholed parapet thrown up in front, and before it a barbed entanglement. These original trenches are now in the third or fourth line, and they are being improved to what may be called modern standard, the standard that has been set up since the first half of 1915. They are being converted into forts, such as a fort is now conceived to be according to the latest canons of military science.

I saw the engineers hard at work on them, and sighed to think how the fine old art of fortification, the art of Vauban, has lost all its impressive dignity of aspect. Gone are the imposing bastions and ramparts, the horns and crescents and demi-lunes in massive masonry, the great star-angled batteries. Instead, we have long lines of tunnels, floored and walled with concrete, with vaulted concrete roofs several feet thick, and layers of earth above these. It is all so low down, so inconspicuous, that you might stumble upon it unawares if the barbed wire fences in sixfold rows did not effectually keep you out. But these mean-looking cellars and passages, well served with machine guns and quick firers, can defy the bravest infantry and laugh at aeroplanes and field artillery. Nothing but salvos of 12-inch shell could shake them, and then the fire must be concentrated for days at a time upon one small sector.

These works were being constructed partly by military engineers, but largely by civilians. Economy is the "note" of the Italian general staff. They are not unduly taxing their trained men with rough manual labor when there are plenty of hardy fellows who can handle spade and trowel to be had for the asking, or at any rate, for a lire or two a day.

Such trenches as these are made with an eye not merely to the present, but the future. They may not be wanted, but these are the fortifications that will protect the new Italian frontier, if any attempt should be made to violate it again.

Trenches of another kind there are which the Italians made as they fought their way up the Carso and San Michele. These hills have not the elevation of the great Alpine heights and altipiani on the central and western sections. But they rise out of the wood and vendure at their feet in bare and naked stone heaps. They were tunnels and galleries, rather than trenches in the proper sense, that had to be made. The pick and crowbar and blasting charge were needed more than the shovel and earth carrier. And since there was no cover, all the work had to be done at night, a scrap at a time, and mostly under fire.

It was hard, grim fighting that gained these positions and held them, and the price paid has been heavy. And always the Italians were driving their way upwards against a foe placed above them in positions prepared and fortified beforehand.

In some sections the hostile lines are as close together as they are anywhere in France and Flanders. There are trenches or tunnels divided only by a single wall of earth or rock. Austrians and Italians can converse without raising their voices above conversational pitch, and to lob a grenade over the partition is so simple that the thing is not done, since retaliation is equally easy, and life would become intolerable for both parties.

There are other parts of the Italian front where the trench conditions are different, and very strange these seem to those who have only seen the modern type of warfare in our own or the French zones. In France the trench line is not only continuous, but it is practically occupied at all times. Some portions may be thinly held, as activity shifts elsewhere, but no stretch of front-line trench, I believe, would be left untenanted for any period lest it should be suddenly rushed by an over-watchful enemy. The advanced trenches are always under potential if not actual fire; nobody can get into them except under cover and darkness. There are many positions like that in this theater also.

But there are others where trenches forming part of the strategic front are empty for hours or days at a time—trenches which the casual visitor, if he is permitted, can stroll into and "occupy" himself. The line on the high mountains and the great alpiani is so long, and goes over a terrain so twisted in shape and so broken by abrupt changes of level, that every yard of it cannot be held constantly.

A trench perhaps will run looping across a valley between two commanding peaks almost unclimbable. If either side has its observation posts on these summits, and its gun positions well back behind them, the trench cannot be attacked at short notice, especially if, to make an assault, the enemy would himself have to come down from a height and move across a valley or up a long exposed slope.

Strange and romantic episodes occur constantly in this war on the mountain frontier, where Austria and Italy meet Switzerland. On the Stelvic the Swiss troops are out on guard also, and when there is bombardment their officers carefully note each shot to see that no projectile violates the neutrality of the Republic by striking at the enemy across some outlying spur that is Helvetic territory.

Many are the epic little combats and miniature campaigns of stratagem and surprise that are waged between small parties of the Alpini and the Tyrolese riflemen, mountaineers like themselves, wise in all the learning of the immemorial hills. Often the duel turns on the possession of one of these stout log huts or chalets with which the Bavarian and other German and Austrian Alpine clubs have thoughtfully studded these wildernesses. It now appears that most of the huts had been placed on sites of tactical value, which would seem to imply that the Teutonic Veroine had other interests besides those of sport. Germany and her ally were making their systematic preparations in this region, as in others. They were getting ready for a war with Italy—at their own time. Italy preferred to choose the time for herself.

NATIONAL ECONOMY EXHIBITION IN LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At the opening of the national economy exhibition, held recently at Prince's skating rink, the lord mayor read the following letter from Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to C. J. Stewart, the chairman of the exhibition: "The exhibition will perform a very useful national service in showing how economy can be effected in practical ways. It is often necessary in dealing with problems of war expenditure to speak in terms of money, but thinking of these problems exclusively in terms of money often leads people very much astray. For example, I have heard it said that the more money circulates the greater the prosperity. This is a profound error. What the nation needs is goods, labor and services for the prosecution of the war. Every one's work is wanted either directly or indirectly for this purpose, whether for supplying our fighting forces or for making goods for export with which to pay for necessary imports. Expenditure on non-essentials, whether produced at home or abroad, diverts capital and labor than can ill be spared to purposes which do not help us in winning the war.

"It is the patriotic privilege of the National Economy Exhibition to attack this kind of error at the root, in showing people how to make the most of the resources at their command and how to avoid waste. Making available resources go further means that goods and services are set free for national purposes, and avoiding waste means avoiding unnecessary demands for goods and services. The nation needs, in order to pay for the war, increased production and reduced consumption, not only now but when peace returns. The National Economy exhibition will provide practical object lessons on how to meet this national need."

KING OF BAVARIA AND KRUPPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MUNICH, Germany—It is announced that the King of Bavaria has received in audience Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, member of the Prussian Upper House; Artur Krupp, member of the Austrian Upper House; Dr. Emil Ehrensberger, Heinrich Vielhaber, Professor Rausenberger, Dr. Rudolf Hartwich, members of the board of directors of the Krupp works; Emil Georg Strauss, director of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin; and Joseph Boehm, director of the Bavarian Vereinsbank, Munich. Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach and the directors of the Krupp works gave a detailed account of the foundation of the new Krupp works at Munich, the plans of which were shown and minutely explained.

PATRIOTISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Great self-sacrifice was recently manifested by the members of the General (native) council of South Africa. Despite the fact that new road construction was required in several districts, and several buildings, etc., at the various institutions, the members resolved to forego these services this year in order to invest £5000 in government war stock, and thus do a little bit to help the empire.

A. J. BALFOUR TALKS ON THE BONDS OF EMPIRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association recently entertained delegates from the branches of the association in the Imperial Parliaments at luncheon in the Harcourt room at the House of Commons.

In proposing the toast of the delegates from the overseas branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association A. J. Balfour said: You visit us at a time when we, in the United Kingdom, are at the very center of the greatest struggle in the history of the world, but you do not come merely or chiefly as spectators of something in which you are imperfectly interested. You come as those who are taking an essential and all-important share in the work that is now going on on every front. We all know how the British empire has stood the test. It will be one of the marvels of history, one of the subjects on which the historian of the British empire in the future will look back with a pride which no familiarity will be able to stale, will look back upon the early months of this war, the early days of this war, in which the empire, as one man, showed its resolve to join the mother country in the great effort to maintain the ideals of freedom, world freedom, which it is the boast of our race to have spread throughout the whole of the globe, and each of its own impulse, moved by its own sentiments of patriotism, without pressure, without persuasion, sent of its best in men and resources to help in the common cause. No greater triumph of our race has ever occurred.

German writers of great repute and great learning, deeming themselves inspired by the profoundest philosophical wisdom, have, with an air of triumph, announced to the world that the true bond of union—I am quoting almost literally—which keeps Germany together, is not the representative assembly which Germans elect to meet at Berlin, but the German army. In one sense, though a very different sense, may we not say at this moment that one of the bonds of the British empire is the British army? Yes, but in a very different sense. The British army is the bond of the empire because it is spontaneously composed of elements sent by each of the self-governing dominions, following their own sentiments of the national destiny. It is composed of elements from all those, and, as each element of the British army, whether it come from Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, India, wherever it come from, because that army which is brought together works with a single heart and will for one common purpose, is united in the same magnificent and glorious deeds, it will be able to look back upon a joint heritage of heroism. In that sense, and in that sense alone, the British army as it now is, fighting in the field, is indeed a bond of empire.

Referring to a possible empire constitution, Mr. Balfour said whether we change the constitution of the empire, or whether we leave it as it is; whether, if we change the constitution we do it in a far-reaching sense or otherwise, this must always remain the fact, that we are bound together, essentially and fundamentally, because we all share the one common ideal of freedom, liberty and good government. That is the true basis upon which the empire is founded, and if we are, all together, now engaged in this tremendous struggle, we are animated purely by a sense that we are sprung from one race, have inherited one tradition, share one language, and, broadly speaking, one set of laws, one spirit of law, in any case, one ideal of political freedom, and we are determined that that shall not be broken into by any nation, however well organized, and what we mean to preserve for our race we shall do our best also to preserve for other nations.

Senator H. G. Stuart (South Africa) in proposing the toast of the chairman said, speaking as an Orange Free State Dutch farmer he doubted whether people in England fully understood the importance of the constitution granted to South Africa. The stars in their courses fought for Great Britain when the constitution was granted by the government of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It was not so much the grant of the constitution as the grant of it so soon after the war that took the hearts of the people by storm. That, and that only was going to be a continual bar to any feelings of bitterness still rankling among some of the Afrikanders, which, he was glad to say, were fast passing out. As a former Republican, who fought against this country in South Africa, he wanted to express his ungrudging admiration for the wonderful statesmanship, for the rare political instinct, which guided the counsels of the government of those days.

ACTIVITIES AT KING'S COLLEGE SET FORTH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The proceedings on Commemoration day at King's College were limited to a review of the year's work by the Principal (Dr. R. M. Burrows), and an address by Albert Mansbridge on Australian universities.

In presenting his report, Dr. Burrows remarked that although this was not a year when he cared to lay stress on academic successes, it was interesting to note that the college had obtained six doctorates of the university in literature, laws and divinity. Regular English students had naturally and rightly fallen from over 800 in the year previous to the war to a little over 100.

The college had contributed 512 officers to the navy and army, eight of whom had won the military cross, and one, the Rev. E. N. Mellish, the V. C. Twenty-one members of the staff were on war or military service; those who remained on the arts side had been engaged in founding two new departments—the school of Slavonic studies, and a department of Spanish, and felt that in so doing they were not only developing the college, but performing a real national service. The elaborate series of public lectures on imperial and foreign policy was also a part of the college work which had been specially developed during the war though it was hoped it would become a permanent part.

The college was gradually becoming a forum for the serious discussion of such matters, and was doing its part in helping to form a sound and enlightened public opinion. On the natural science side, every laboratory in the college was being worked in the service of the government. Professor Jackson, in the medical department, had solved the formulae for making the delicate kinds of glass, including miners' safety lamps, which had hitherto been made in Germany and Austria. Professor Bottomley was still engaged on his remarkable researches on bacterized peat, which, it was hoped, would effect a revolution in the treatment of pure soil.

The department of engineering had, in the absence of its regular students, devoted itself to training unskilled labor for munition factories. It had already turned out over 300 skilled artisans and over 100 inspectors of aeroplanes.

In the course of his address on "The Australian Universities and the Australian People," Albert Mansbridge said that Australia had realized more than Great Britain, at least of late, that in the full development of her citizens, be they rich or poor, lay the necessary condition of the progress of the state.

Thus she had striven to make equality of educational opportunity a real and abiding characteristic of her life. The construction in Australia of what might be roughly termed democratic educational systems was not wholly due to the influence of the universities, although their reaction was considerable, but mainly to the fact that Australia was governed largely by working people. Those who aspired to govern realized that their only title to do so lay in the development of powers which were fortified by sound knowledge.

The most clamant democrat would shrink from the tyranny of an uneducated democracy. In a reference to tutorial classes, Mr. Mansbridge stated that it was made incumbent on the universities that evening tutorial classes should be held in certain subjects for the benefit of working men. The days were early yet for an estimate of the influence of the universities upon Australian life and politics.

There could be no doubt it was considerable, and it was manifest in any great city. Australia had unparalleled problems before her, simply because she had unparalleled opportunities. Her vast spaces, replete with unrealized wealth, cried out for the population she could sustain many times over. Her people would be wise to help, and they were developing their education to the utmost. In and through the universities and the practical experience of their life they had learned not to rely on the Old World except in the common facts of humanity.

They were determined that their population should not be cooped up in towns, badly housed, under-employed, ill-developed. Australia would develop her own institutions out of her own experience, whilst she drew from all the world to help her. "Australia for the Australians" would not govern her policy. She would ultimately achieve it by disregarding such a cry and by claiming all the world for the Australians.

NEW TRAFFIC REQUEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The secretary of the war office states that for reasons of public safety it is necessary that the passenger traffic between Great Britain and the continent should be regulated closely and reduced as far as possible. The public is therefore invited to cooperate by undertaking no journey except for very serious reasons. Also those compelled to travel are asked to remember that to prevent the transmission of naval and military information to the enemy regulations have been made which necessitate a strict observance of all passport formalities and involve the search of persons and baggage. The traveling public is accordingly invited to comply with the regulations ungrudgingly and not to increase the inconveniences to themselves and render the duties of the port authorities more difficult by chafing at restraints, attempting to obtain advantages denied to their fellow passengers, or harassing officials by unnecessary questions. Complete frankness as to the motive of a proposed journey and places to be visited is desirable and may ultimately save travelers delay and inconvenience.

EDUCATION FOR SERBIAN BOYS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Free education is to be granted to 10 Serbian boys for a year at the George Heriot's hospital. This school is an ancient foundation of the city, having been established in the seventeenth century by George Heriot, a son of the goldsmith to James V. These Serbian boys will be boarded and maintained by the readers of Messrs. Nelson's "The Children's Story of the War" and their friends. They are to be taught English, preparatory to the opening of the autumn session.

BRITISH OBJECTORS AND PREMIER'S PLAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The officials of the Men's Service Committee of the Society of Friends, the No-Conscription Fellowship, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation have addressed to the press a reply to the prime minister's proposal for dealing with the position of conscientious objectors under the military service act. It is by no means clear, the officials state, that the scheme applies to those men who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention before the issue of the army order. It is also objected that the scheme provides for the continued sifting of conscientious objectors, and makes the war office, the very authority against which the conscientious objector protests, chiefly responsible for the sifting; that no official reports of tribunal proceedings have been taken; that when the reports are insufficient, certain categorical questions are to be asked, the adequacy of the answers to which will largely depend on the man's education and experience; that to consult ministers of religion and others who may have knowledge of a man's antecedents is sure to involve a distinction between the members of religious denominations and others which the military service act rightly does not make; that to threaten that those men who do not pass the precarious war office test upon consciences shall be treated with "utmost rigor" is to invite the army authorities to act with increasing harshness.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—The subdepartment for post-graduate study and research in coal-tar products and dyestuffs which is to be established by the Manchester School of Technology in cooperation with the university, will be under the general direction of Professor Knecht, head of the department of applied chemistry in the School of Technology, and an expert in the use of dyestuffs. Prof. A. G. Green, R. R. S., who is the head of the new sub-department, is the discoverer of primuline, dianthine, and other important dyes. The fee to be charged to research students is the very modest one of three guineas per term. This is rendered possible by the fact that public money is being used to reduce the fees in the technological departments of colleges and universities, as well as to staff them with distinguished professors and to provide undergraduate and research scholarships, some of which are of the value of £100 a year. The manufacture of intermediate products and dyestuffs from coal tar is one of the "key-industries," the establishment and stimulation of which forms part of the work of a federative movement which has been started amongst British manufacturing engineers and firms engaged in chemical industries.

NEW TURK ENVOY AT THE HAGUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to a message to the Vorwärts, the Dutch press attaches great significance to the appointment of Muktar Bey as the new Turkish ambassador at The Hague. Muktar Bey, it is pointed out, was previously under-secretary-of-state at the Turkish foreign office, and exercised a great influence on the foreign policy of Turkey, especially when the Grand Vizier was still head of his department. It is therefore concluded that his appointment is of special importance, and that it can only be connected with the role that the Netherlands and their Queen are expected to play when an attempt is made to institute peace negotiations.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

GREAT NORTH SEA FIGHT

Second Portion of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's Dispatch Deals With Part Played by Main Fleet in Jutland Battle

II

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The dispatch of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe on the naval encounter in the North sea on May 31, a portion of which, dealing with the first phase of the fight, has already appeared in full in The Christian Science Monitor, goes on to relate the part played by the main British fleet which accompanied by the third battle-cruiser squadron under Rear Admiral the Hon. L. A. Hood, made all speed for the scene of action on receipt of Sir David Beatty's news that he was in touch with the German fleet.

This (two hours) race to the southward called forth all the steaming qualities of the ships, and Admiral Jellicoe records that the whole fleet maintained a speed in excess of the trial speeds of some of the older vessels.

On receipt of the information that the enemy had been sighted, the British battle fleet proceeded at full speed on a S. E. by S. course. The third battle-cruiser squadron which was in advance of the battle fleet, was ordered to reenforce Sir David Beatty. At 5:30 p. m. this squadron observed flashes of gunfire and heard the sound of guns to the south-westward. The Chester sent to investigate, engaged three or four enemy light cruisers, the engagement lasting for about 20 minutes.

Meanwhile the third battle-cruiser squadron had turned to the north-westward, and at 6:10 p. m. sighted the British battle-cruisers, the squadron taking station ahead of the Lion. Here the story is carried on by the Vice-Admiral commanding the battle-cruiser fleet:

"I ordered the third battle-cruiser squadron," he says, "to take station ahead, which was carried out magnificently, Rear-Admiral Hood bringing his squadron into action ahead in a most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors. At 6:25 p. m. I altered course to the E. S. E. in support of the third battle-cruiser squadron, who were at this time only 8000 yards from the enemy's leading ship. They were pouring a hot fire into her and caused her to turn to the westward of south.

"By 6:50 p. m. the battle cruisers were clear of our leading battle squadron then bearing about N. N. W. three miles, and I ordered the third battle cruiser squadron to prolong the line astern and reduce to 18 knots. The visibility at this time was very indifferent, not more than four miles, and the enemy ships were temporarily lost sight of. It is interesting to note that after 6 p. m., although the visibility became reduced, it was undoubtedly more favorable to us than to the enemy. At intervals their ships showed up clearly, enabling us to punish them very severely and establish a definite superiority over them. From the report of other ships and my own observation it was clear that the enemy suffered considerable damage, battle cruisers and battleships alike. The head of their line was crumpled up, leaving battleships as targets for the majority of our battle cruisers. Before leaving us the fifth battle squadron was also engaging battleships. The report of Rear Admiral Evan-Thomas shows that excellent results were obtained, and it can be safely said that his magnificent squadron wrought great execution.

"A light-cruiser attack was the next feature of the battle. The third light-cruiser squadron at 6:25 p. m. attacked with the torpedo. Falmouth and Yarmouth both fired torpedoes at the leading enemy battle-cruiser, and it is believed that one torpedo hit, as a heavy under-water explosion was observed. The third light-cruiser squadron then gallantly attacked the heavy ships with gunfire, with impunity to themselves, thereby demonstrating that the fighting efficiency of the enemy had been seriously impaired. According to reports from the Indomitable about this time one of the Derfflinger class fell out of the enemy's line."

Dealing with his own battleships, Sir John Jellicoe says: At 5:45 p. m. the report of guns had become audible to me, and at 5:55 p. m. flashes were visible from ahead round to the starboard beam, although in the mist no ships could be distinguished and the position of the enemy's battle fleet could not be determined.

Shortly after 5:55 p. m. some of the cruisers ahead were seen to be in action, and reports show that the Defence and Warrior of the first cruiser squadron engaged an enemy light cruiser at this time. She was subsequently observed to sink.

At 6 p. m., Canterbury had engaged enemy light cruisers, which were firing heavily on the torpedo boat destroyers Shark, Ascasta and Christopher; as a result of this engagement the Shark was sunk.

At this period, when the battle fleet was meeting the battle cruisers and the fifth battle squadron, great care was necessary to insure that our own ships were not mistaken for enemy vessels.

The British battle fleet came into action during deployment. Meanwhile Sir David Beatty had formed the battle cruisers ahead of the battle fleet. The divisions of the battle fleet were led by: The commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.; Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, K. C. B.; Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, Bt., K. C. B., C. V. O., C. M. G.; Rear Admiral Alexander L. Duff, C. B.; Rear Admiral Arthur C. Leveson, C. B.; Rear Admiral Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C. M. G.

The first battle squadron became engaged during deployment, the vice-admiral opening fire at 6:17 p. m. on a battleship of the Kaiser class. The other battle squadrons, which had previously been firing at an enemy light cruiser, opened fire at 6:30 p. m. on battleships of the Koenig class.

Here the dispatch throws light upon the question of the Warspite. The steering gear of the great warship was temporarily jammed, with the result that she was taken in the direction of the enemy's line, during which time she was hit several times. Clever handling enabled Capt. Edward M. Philpotts to extricate his ship from a somewhat awkward situation.

Owing principally to the mist, continues Sir John, but partly to the smoke, it was possible to see only a few ships at a time in the enemy's battle line. Towards the van only some four or five ships were ever visible at once. More could be seen from the rear squadron, but never more than eight to twelve.

The action between the battle-fleets lasted intermittently from 6:17 p. m. to 8:20 p. m. at ranges between 9000 and 12,000 yards, during which time the British fleet made alterations of course from S. E. by E. to W. in the endeavor to close. The enemy constantly turned away and opened the range under cover of destroyer attacks and smoke screens, as the effect of the British fire was felt, and the alterations of course had the effect of bringing the British fleet (which had commenced the action in a position of advantage on the bow of the enemy) to a quarterly bearing from the enemy battle line, but at the same time placed in between the enemy and his bases.

During the somewhat brief periods that the ships of the high sea fleet were visible through the mist, the heavy and effective fire kept up by the battleships and battle-cruisers of the grand fleet caused me much satisfaction, and the enemy vessels were seen to be constantly hit, some being observed to haul out of the line and at least one to sink. The enemy's return fire at this period was not effective, and the damage caused to our ships was insignificant.

Meanwhile the battle cruisers in the van of the British line were having equal difficulty in engaging the German fleet.

Between 7 and 7:12 p. m. Sir D. Beatty hauled round gradually to S. W. by S. to regain touch with the enemy, and at 7:14 p. m. again sighted them at a range of about 15,000 yards. The ships sighted at this time were two battle-cruisers and two battleships apparently of the Koenig class. The visibility having improved considerably as the sun descended below the clouds, Beatty reengaged at 7:17 p. m. Again after a very short time, the enemy showed signs of punishment, one ship being on fire, while another appeared to drop right astern. The destroyers at the head of their line emitted volumes of gray smoke, covering their capital ships, under cover of which they turned away, and at 7:45 p. m. the British lost sight of them.

Later the light cruisers located two battle-cruisers and battleships, and were heavily engaged at a short range of about 10,000 yards. The leading ship was hit repeatedly by Lion, and turned away eight points, emitting very high flames, and with a heavy list to port. Princess Royal set fire to a three-funneled battleship. New Zealand and Indomitable report that the third ship, which they both engaged, hauled out of the line, heeling over and on fire. The mist which now came down enveloped them; and they were last seen at 8:38 p. m. steaming to the westward.

At 8:40 p. m. all the British battle-cruisers felt a heavy shock as if struck by a mine or torpedo, or possibly sunken wreckage. As, however, examination of the bottoms, says Sir David Beatty, revealed no signs of such an occurrence it is assumed that it indicated the blowing up of a great vessel.

I continued on a south-westerly course with my light cruisers spread until 9:24 p. m. Nothing further being sighted, I assumed that the enemy were to the north-westward, and that we had established ourselves well between him and his base.

In describing the details of the battle-fleet action, Sir John Jellicoe says that the German fleet appeared to rely very much on torpedo attacks, which were favored by the low visibility, and by the fact that the British fleet had arrived in the position of a "following" or "chasing" fleet. A large number of torpedoes were apparently fired, but only one took effect (on Marlborough), and even in this case the ship was able to remain in the line and to continue the action. The enemy's efforts to keep out of effective gun range were aided by the weather conditions, which were ideal for the purpose. Two separate destroyer attacks were made by the enemy.

The first battle squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, came into action at 6:17 p. m., with the enemy's third battle squadron, at a range of about 11,000 yards, and administered severe punishment, both to the battleships and to the battle cruisers and light-cruisers, which were also engaged. The fire of Marlborough was particularly rapid and effective. This ship commenced at 6:17 p. m. by firing seven salvos at a ship of the Kaiser class, then engaged a cruiser and again a battleship, and at 6:54 she was hit by a torpedo, and took up a considerable list to starboard, but reopened at 7:03 p. m. at a cruiser and at 7:12 p. m. fired 14 rapid salvos at a ship of the Koenig class, hitting her frequently until she turned out of the line.

The range decreased during the course of the action to 9000 yards. The first battle squadron received more of the enemy's return fire than the remainder of the battle fleet, with the exception of the fifth battle squadron. Colossus was hit, but was not seriously damaged, and other ships were straddled with fair frequency. In the fourth battle squadron, in which squadron Sir John's flagship Iron Duke was placed, the enemy engaged was the squadron consisting of Koenig and Kaiser class and some of the battle cruisers, as well as disabled cruisers and light cruisers. The mist rendered range taking a difficult matter, but the fire of the squadron was effective. Iron Duke, having previously fired at a light cruiser between the lines, opened fire at 6:30 p. m. on a battleship of the Koenig class at a range of 12,000 yards. The latter was very quickly straddled and hitting commenced at the second salvo and only ceased when the target ship turned away.

The fire of other ships of the squadron was principally directed at enemy battle cruisers and cruisers as they appeared out of the mist. Hits were observed to take effect on several ships. The ships of the second battle squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram were in action with vessels of the Kaiser or Koenig classes between 6:30 and 7:20 p. m., and fired also at an enemy battle cruiser which had dropped back, apparently severely damaged. During the action between the battle fleets the second cruiser squadron, with the addition of Duke of Edinburgh of the first cruiser squadron, occupied a position at the van. This squadron, although it carried out useful work, did not have an opportunity of coming into action.

The fourth light cruiser squadron occupied a position in the van until ordered to attack enemy destroyers at 7:20 p. m. and again at 8:18 p. m., when they supported the eleventh flotilla, which had moved out to attack. On each occasion the fourth light cruiser squadron's object was attained, although with some loss in the second attack, when the ships came under the heavy fire of the enemy battle fleet at between 6500 and 8000 yards. The Calliope was hit several times, but did not sustain serious damage. The light cruisers attacked the enemy's battleships with torpedoes at this time and an explosion on board a ship of the Kaiser class was seen at 8:40 p. m.

During these destroyer attacks four enemy torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk by the gunfire of battleships, light cruisers and destroyers. After the arrival of the British battle fleet the enemy's tactics were of a nature generally to avoid further action, in which they were favored by the conditions of visibility. At 9 p. m. the enemy was entirely out of sight, and the threat of torpedo-boat destroyer attacks during the rapidly approaching darkness made it necessary to dispose the fleet for the night, with a view to its safety from such attacks whilst providing for a renewal of action at daylight. Sir John Jellicoe accordingly maneuvered to remain between the enemy and his bases, placing the flotillas in a position in which they would afford protection to the fleet from destroyer attack, and at the same time be favorably situated for attacking the enemy's heavy ships.

FRENCH INQUIRY IN INVADED AREAS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Malvy, the minister of the interior, has issued the results of an inquiry which he instituted as to the extent of the damages arising from acts of war in those departments which suffered from the German invasion. The inquiry covered the Nord, the Pas-de-Calais, the Somme, the Oise, the Seine et-Marne, the Aisne, the Marne, the Aube, Meuse, the Meurthe-et-Moselle, and the Vosges. The number of communes affected from which it has been possible to get particulars is 754. The list is as follows: Nord 23, Pas-de-Calais 71, Somme 34, Oise 59, Seine-et-Marne 35, Aisne 51, Marne 258, Aube 2, Meuse 59, Meurthe-et-Moselle 109, Vosges 53.

The greatest part of these communes are agricultural in character. The number of houses completely or partially destroyed is 46,263, of which 16,669 are wholly demolished and 25,594 only partially so. The departments which have suffered the most from the war are the Marne, the Pas-de-Calais, Meurthe-et-Moselle. Among the buildings notified as destroyed, 56 were of historic interest. The best known among these were the hotel de ville and the departmental archives of Arras, the cathedral, the archbishopric and the church of Saint Remy, and the hotel de ville of Rheims. The number of factories and industrial establishments destroyed is 330.

Now that these details are ascertained steps will be taken to apportion to the various communes certain amounts from a special fund to be used to restore the damaged property as far as these sums will permit.

POEM TO AID RED CROSS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," which was set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, has already realized between £50,000 and £60,000 in aid of the wives and dependents of the men who fought in the Boer war. The manuscript of the song was recently placed in the Red Cross Gift House at 48, Pall Mall, by Major Enoch, the son of the publisher, to be sold to the highest bidder whose offer was received before a given time.

PRISONERS OF WAR ON GERMAN FARMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Paul Michaelis has recently drawn attention in the Berliner Tageblatt to the important part that prisoners of war are now playing in German agriculture, and to the great reduction in expenses that their employment has meant for the farmers.

Look where one will in Germany today, he wrote, everywhere prisoners of war are to be seen at work. For the great mass of prisoners the internment camps represent only transit stations. Any man who is fit and willing to work is given suitable employment. This development is to be thoroughly welcomed on the whole. It is a blessing for the prisoners themselves . . . and has at the same time the great advantage of providing to some extent at least a substitute for the numbers of men who formerly maintained our national production by the work of their hands, whereas today they are compelled to bear arms for the protection of the country.

It is natural, Dr. Michaelis continued, that the majority of these prisoners should be engaged upon agriculture, both because the greater part of the Russians among them are accustomed to such work, many of them having even been in the habit of working part of the year in Germany before the war, and also because the whole question of agricultural production is of such importance to the nation as a whole. At the same time he considered that the farmers were making large profits out of the existing situation, and certainly had no right to put up prices on the score of increased cost of production. The authorities, he explained, contribute 60 pfennigs a day towards the maintenance of each prisoner and each soldier told off to guard the convoys, while the wages to be paid by employers are fixed at only 30 pfennigs for each week day, and 60 pfennigs for Sundays and holidays. The cost of maintenance, especially on large estates, cannot amount, he continued, to more than 1.20 marks a day, so that as the wages of an ordinary farm laborer are now 3 marks a day employers must save quite 1 mark daily on each prisoner of war employed. Meanwhile, Dr. Michaelis further pointed out, the state has to pay very dearly for whatever benefit it derives from the transaction, for taking the number of prisoners employed on the land at three quarters of a million, the state maintenance grant of 60 pfennigs a day represents an expenditure of 162,000,000 marks a year.

In any case, the writer maintained, German agrarians have a considerable advantage over German industrialists in the matter of employing prisoners, for the latter have to pay wages at the rate of the local tariff, and have much more difficulty in providing food for the laborers allotted to them than do employers who live in the country. It frequently happens, too, he added, that Landsturm men, who previously had the greatest difficulty in procuring even one farm hand, are now sent home on leave to their property taking with them prisoners who are experts at their work, and in view of these conditions he considered it only just to demand that the price of agricultural products be fixed at a moderate figure.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt was recently constrained to discourse upon the large share that the jingo press of all countries has had in promoting this and other wars and to cast about for a remedy. It was somewhat inclined to think that an improvement in the education of journalists would have a wholesome effect, and therefore recommended the establishment of a school for journalists after the pattern of the Paris school of political sciences. Apparently, however, it has no great faith in its own proposal, for it hastened to observe: An institution similar to the "Ecole des sciences politiques" would certainly be commendable for Germany also, and in addition to a course for journalists a compulsory course could also be introduced for deputies, who certainly are often in pressing need of it as well. Indeed, the quantity of erroneous pronouncements concerning other peoples and their affairs that one has heard and read both before and during the war is really surprising. At the decisive crisis, unfortunately, there were even at the head of the diplomatic offices in all the countries concerned people who neither knew the belligerent states nor their men of affairs. Then, too, in setting up the political school proposed it would never do to appoint on the teaching staff the usual professors, who, with few exceptions, have spoken and written much more in this war than became their calling. Retired diplomatists, whatever other objections might be made against them, would be preferable, for if all of them put together did not know much, at least their thinking would not be distorted by false theoretical knowledge. All the schools and academies in the world, however, be they national or international, will not suffice to do away with chauvinism, and to educate journalists of all countries up to a correct appreciation or depreciation of other nations and to a conscientious conception of the literary profession.

The Vorwarts, which followed its contemporary's argument with interest, agreed in the main with its remarks, and observed: We, too, believe that any amount of educating of journalists and deputies, and even of diplomatists, will not eradicate the evil of which the Tageblatt speaks. Journalists, deputies and diplomatists are—little as we desire to under-estimate the influence that they themselves exercise—only the mouthpieces of the views held by the nations and of the influences exercised by different interests which determine those views. So long as there are circles that have an interest in mutual misunderstandings and conflicts between the various nations, there will always be people ready to spread abroad erroneous statements and deliberate untruths for the purpose of intensifying those misunderstandings.

SOCIALISM IN ITALY AND THE GREAT WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Prof. Ivanoe Bonomi, the Reformist Socialist deputy, who holds the portfolio of public works in the recently constituted Italian ministry, has published an article on Italian Socialism and the war. The Socialism with which Professor Bonomi deals is what has come to be known in Italy as Official Socialism, the adherents of which form the only party in all the great states in Europe that has persevered in an obstinate campaign against the war. A truce was not even called when a small portion of Italian territory was invaded by the enemy. Many reasons have been given for this attitude. It has been said that the tendency of Italian Socialism to exaggerate every new idea imported from beyond the Alps has led to an application of internationalist doctrines amounting to unqualified condemnation of the war; while the attitude of the Socialist party has been compared to electoral calculations as it is thought that this party aims at reaping the fruits of the discontent which inevitably follows upon all wars. These explanations, according to Professor Bonomi, are merely superficial, and in order to reach the fundamental cause an historical study must be made for the purpose of arriving at the special characteristics of Italian Socialism and of its adherents.

Unlike the Socialism of other countries, he points out, Italian Socialism is chiefly supported by the agricultural classes. There are also large numbers of Socialists among the working classes of big manufacturing towns, but they have not proved fertile ground for propaganda against the war. In Milan, Genoa, Turin and Bologna Socialism no longer holds the people, although important political positions are filled by Socialists in these cities. Thus in order to maintain its position, the Socialist administration of Milan was obliged to render public honor to the premier on his inspection of the civic war charities, and to the Russian delegates who came to strengthen the bonds of unity between Russia and Italy. The chief strongholds of Socialism are in the country districts, especially in the Paduan plain. Here Socialist rule is so absolute that the tepid are not tolerated and non-adherents are punished. Even contact with organizations to relieve the sufferings of war is prohibited, and participation in the propaganda work of the national loan incurred expulsion from the party or league. The Socialism of the country districts, in fact, tolerates no views but its own. It is against the war, and whoever upholds it, against those who carry it on and those who attach value to it. The peasants have been led to the conclusion that it is the upper classes who desired the war, and that it does not concern them beyond the personal loss it brings them, and that its outcome is therefore of no importance to them as the proletariat is without nationality.

This attitude is not the result of poverty, writes Professor Bonomi, as the peasant class of the valley of the Po, the citadel of Socialism, stands highest in the scale of Italian agricultural workers, but it has, he maintains, its historic cause in the fact that the country regions have never played a part in the national life of Italy, so that the peasant lacks all feeling of patriotism. During the constitution of her national unity, Italy seemed inhabited by two different peoples, the bourgeoisie and artisans of the towns, and the peasantry of the country regions. The towns prepared the insurrection, the country remained impassive and faithful to tradition. The towns accomplished the revolution, the country submitted to it. During the last few decades only has the slow work of improved economic and scholastic conditions brought the two different peoples into closer contact, but although the press of all parties and tendencies penetrates into the country districts, the absence of all sense of patriotism in the peasant rendered the Socialist propaganda the only one able to find root.

FRENCH GOLD COMMITTEE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—On the initiative of the chamber of commerce a gold and defense bonds committee has been appointed. At the first meeting of the committee the following executive was appointed: M. David-Mennet, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, president; MM. Jean Dupuy, president of the press syndicate; Liard, vice-rector of the Paris Academy; Levêque de Vilmorin, president of the agricultural academy; Coignet, president of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce; Artaud, president of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce; Loreau, member of the National Agricultural Society of France, vice-presidents. M. de Ribes-Christofle, treasurer of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, is appointed treasurer, and M. Paul Lacroix, director of the secretarial department of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, secretary.

CANAL SCHEMES IN GERMAN EMPIRE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MUNICH, Germany — The Bavarian Canal League recently met at Kelheim for its second annual meeting since the outbreak of war to discuss the canal schemes which have rapidly developed during the war from practically a Bavarian imperial enterprise. It fell to the lot of Professor Oelwein of Vienna to define the vast project of inland water communication that is taking shape and is intended to create and consolidate a vast "economic territory" from the Baltic to the Mediterranean which will, it is hoped, render central Europe economically independent of oversea communication, and give it access to markets hitherto controlled by British sea power. The ideal scheme as expounded by Professor Oelwein postulates three main systems: First the central canal connecting up all the navigable waterways which flow into the North sea and the Baltic between the Rhine and the Vistula. Secondly, the establishment of a navigable connection between the Rhine and the Danube and the Black sea by way of the Danube-Ober canal; and thirdly the extension of that connection by means of the canalization of the Main and the construction of a new Ludwig canal. With these waterways forming the main arteries from west to east and from north to southeast, a subsidiary canal system has been planned as follows: The Rhine is to be connected with the Dortmund-Ems canal in the north and then with the Lake of Constance in the south, after canalization of its course from Basle to Schaffhausen. The Weser is to be continued to the Main, the Danube and to Munich; the Elbe connected up with the waterways already being canalized to Prague; the Oder utilized; the Vistula connected up with the contiuation of the Danube-Oder canal to Cracow; the Danube-Oder-Vistula canal continued to the Dneister; the Save canalized and connected with the Danube on the one hand by means of a canal from Bukovar to Samatz, and with Fiume and the Adriatic on the other; and a waterway constructed from Semendria on the Danube through the valleys of the Morava and the Vardar to Salonika.

The whole of this system cannot, of course, be completed for many a day to come, but much of it already exists. and work upon it is already going forward at different points. In a speech delivered at a banquet held in connection with the annual meeting of the league King Ludwig of Bavaria stated that no actual decision had yet been arrived at with regard to the whole of the scheme, but that as matters stood at present it was certain that the Danube, together with the Main as far as Bamberg, would be rendered navigable for large vessels. The King's speech, which amounted to a review of the situation, ran in part as follows: We must hold out, and we must pull through. The task of keeping the balance between the interests of the separate states and of different sections of the population is certainly one of great difficulty, and cannot be otherwise, but it will and must be accomplished. To that end patience and endurance are especially necessary. In any case this great and difficult war has taught us one lesson, and that is that we must see to it that we in the German empire are able to feed ourselves in future without help from outside. That will only be possible if agriculture is promoted, and agriculture can only be promoted if it yields a profit in time of peace. As you know, I myself have engaged in farming for a long time past, and I can say from my own experience that if it is to prosper it must be intensified. With agriculture alone, of course, our object cannot be accomplished; industry and trade must be also pressed into service. The greater the area of a consolidated economic territory, the more advantageous is it for industry and trade. But we need a link to bind together all these economic relations, and not the least among such links is that which our league is striving to forge. It aims at reviving old waterways, and at linking them up. What we all need and desire is a good waterway for large vessels.

ALLEGED NEUTRALITY VIOLATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FRANKFORT, Germany—As early as October last the Frankfurter Zeitung published an article asserting that Russia and Japan were guilty of a gross violation of Chinese neutrality in employing their respective railway lines in northern China for the transport of munitions. The Frankfort paper now considers that there is no doubt that the Russian troops recently landed at Marseilles embarked at Dalny, and maintains that this represents a fresh offense, as the troops must have been transported for this purpose by the Chinese Eastern railway, which belongs to Russia, and the Japanese South Manchurian railway, neither of which lines, it was expressly agreed, was to be used for strategic purposes.

MANCHESTER RESEARCH WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—Important research work in connection with dye-stuffs is to be undertaken in Manchester University at the beginning of next term. The scheme has been arranged through the Municipal School of Technology, and the idea is to set up a new sub-department for advanced study and research in the chemistry of coal tar products and dye-stuffs, under the direction of Professor Green, who is leaving Leeds University to direct work of that kind for Messrs. Levensteins, chemical manufacturers, Manchester, and who will devote some of his time to this new development at the university.

MANX BUDGET SHOWS UNEXPECTED SURPLUS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Although the Isle of Man has suffered severely since the outbreak of the war from the absence of visitors, its budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, which has now been issued, shows a balance of £18,149 19s. 8d. over the expenditure. This result is all the more surprising as the forecast submitted to the Tynwald court in June, 1915, predicted a deficit of £26,722. The difference is accounted for by the increase in customs duties, which was not anticipated a year ago. The customs duties are the main source of the island's income; their amount during the year ending March 31 was £96,029 12s. 8d., instead of £57,736, as expected. This surplus, together with "economies effected during the year"—amounting to £6578 19s. 8d.—makes up the increased revenue.

The Isle of Man, it is to be noted, has never had any form of direct taxation. The reason given is that if it were taxed on the same lines and the same scale as the British Isles it would have more money than it would know what to do with. The great increase in its revenue in the last year is accounted for by the amount of dutiable goods used in the alien camps and by the guard in charge of these. An ordinary "tripping" season with a full normal Manx population would have yielded a smaller revenue.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Clery our opponents penetrated to our completely demolished trenches. Our opponents' losses were again considerable. South of the Somme there was local fighting near Belloy and Estrees.

On the right bank of the Meuse we made some progress to the northwest and to the west of the Thiaumont work. We captured a hill salient northeast of Ft. Souville and pressed the French back considerably in the mountain forest and in the small Laufee wood. Nineteen officers and 923 unwounded men were taken prisoner and 14 machine guns were captured.

British patrols, which were particularly active in the Ypres salient sector, were everywhere repulsed.

Enemy aeroplane attacks against villages behind the northern part of our front were repeated. There is hardly any question of military damage. Losses among the population increase.

According to supplementary reports, Arlon, in Belgium, also was attacked on Monday night. The Jesuit convent and church were struck.

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, viz., north of Arras, southwest of Bapaume and near Pozieres. One was shot down in an aerial battle near Monthois.

Eastern front: In the northern sector of the front there were no incidents of importance.

Southwest of Pinsk, Russian operations repeated with reenforced troops on both sides of Lake Nobel were also extended to the region of Lubieszow, on the Stokhod. They were completely repulsed.

Several attacks on the Stokhod salient northeast of the Kovel-Rovno railway broke down completely under our curtain of fire. Again and again the Russians assaulted our positions between Witoniez and the Turia, regardless of their heavy losses. All their efforts were without success.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: Enemy local attacks in the region west of Wisniowczya, on the Stripa and near Wiesniow, on the Koropiec, failed.

Balkan front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — The British official statement issued last evening reads:

There is no change in the situation. The day was comparatively quiet except for hostile artillery activity against Trones wood.

During the last 24 hours our artillery in cooperation with the flying corps destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition depots near Grandcourt, and also further emplacements on other parts of the front.

A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down and another damaged. The Germans appear anxious to avoid aerial combats.

The statement issued yesterday afternoon follows:

Last night some further progress was made in the hostile trenches east of Pozieres, where fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress.

Hostile counter-attacks delivered after dark yesterday evening against our new trenches to the west of High wood failed to get through our artillery barrage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday—The official statement issued by the war office last night reads:

North of the Somme there was no infantry action in the course of the day.

According to new details received, the fortified work captured by us between Hem wood and Monacu farm, contained about 100 Germans. Up to the present time we have cleared away four machine-guns in that work.

South of the Somme two enemy counter-attacks against the trench which we conquered northwest of Deniecourt were repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse our second lines south of Le Mort Homme were bombarded with shells of large caliber.

On the right bank we carried out several attacks by Echelon from the Meuse as far as Fleury, in the wood immediately east of Vacherauville, to the west and to the south of the Thiaumont work, as well as in the ravine south of Fleury.

Our troops captured several German trenches and organized points of support. We made in the course of these actions about 600 prisoners and captured about 10 machine-guns.

An enemy counter-attack in the region of Vacherauville was repulsed with the granade. In the sectors of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois the bombardment continued with violence.

Belgian communication:

A heavy artillery action and bomb fighting occurred in the region of Dixmude.

Yesterday afternoon's official communique says:

North of the river Somme, between the Hem wood and the Monacu farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the Germans. South of this river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrees resulted in our occupation of a German trench to the northwest of Deniecourt; we also took some prisoners.

In the Champagne district, to the west of Auberive, a Russian reconnoitering party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the Germans, which was thereby dispersed, leaving behind a number of men on the field.

On the right bank of the river Meuse the fighting continued last night with violence along the front between Vaux-le-Chapitre and Chenois, and spread to the east as far as a point to the south of Damloup.

The Germans, after a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by the spreading of asphyxiating gases, gained a little ground in the Vaux-le-Chapitre wood and at Chenois, but elsewhere all their endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the Germans, we took 100 prisoners, including three officers.

Along the Somme front our aviators yesterday showed great activity. A total of 33 aerial encounters took place over the lines of the Germans. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines, was seen to fall in flames, while 14 other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled either to land or were seen to dive down within their lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Thursday—The Russian official statement issued yesterday says:

Western front: Rifle and artillery duels are proceeding at various places on the front. Attempts made by small enemy detachments to attack our positions were repelled by our fire.

An enemy aeroplane bombarded a transport containing wounded near Dusitchi, on the Vladimir-Volynski-Lutsk route, killing one and injuring 20 already wounded men. The same aeroplane also bombarded the divisional hospital in Dusitchi, killing one and injuring eight hospital orderlies.

Caucasian front: Our advance continues.

The communication issued by the war office last evening says:

The situation on all fronts is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Thursday—A communique states the serious nature of the Austrian defeat in Astico Valley in the fighting on July 31 has been revealed. After a heavy bombardment of the line between Tovo and Assa Valleys, the Austrians made demonstrations on Mount Seluggio and on Castellatto and attacked in force on Mount Cimone, but were defeated. In the Tofano region the Austrians again made fruitless efforts against Forcella Bois and bombarded Cortina Dampezzo. A strong Italian Caproni squadron bombarded the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works three kilometers west of Fiume, Tuesday, dropping four tons of high explosives which set the works on fire. During an air fight an Austrian aeroplane was brought down and an Italian Caproni aeroplane was observed to land, but the others returned safely.

NEW SUBMARINE WAR PHASE SEEN IN FRYATT CASE

(Continued from page one)

certainly not be accepted as in accordance with the law by British authorities, though there would be naturally no reprisals.

Regarding the statement that Captain Fryatt treacherously allowed the German submarine to close before attempting to ram her, The Christian Science Monitor representative was assured there was no foundation for the allegation whatever.

British Official Views

Merchant Ships to Continue to Defend Themselves by All Means

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — The press bureau has in view of Captain Fryatt's execution issued a statement regarding defensive action of merchant vessels. The statement emphasizes that the German admiralty admit in the appendix to the naval prize regulations dated 27th June, 1914, that the crew of an armed enemy merchant vessel are to be treated as prisoners of war if they resist capture.

Captain Fryatt was executed, according to the German statement, because not being a member of a combatant force he attempted to ram a German submarine. The merchant vessel, the statement insists, is no less a merchant vessel because armed. Her officers and crew are not members of a combatant force because the vessel carries guns for defense. The use of such armament in self-defense is admitted as legitimate by German naval prize regulations, and various neutral states such as the United States, Spain, Chili, since the commencement of the present war have admitted the legality of defensive armament.

The statement quotes from Dr. Hans Wehberg, German international lawyer, who in a work published since the outbreak of the war, says: The resistance of enemy merchant vessels to capture would only be not permissible if the rule against this had found common recognition.

But, in truth, no single example can be produced from international precedents in which states have held resistance as not permissible. Dr. Wehberg further says an enemy merchant ship has this right of defense against enemy attack, and this right he can exercise against visit, for this is indeed the first act of capture. An attacked merchant ship can indeed seize an overpowered warship as a prize.

The statement further asks where is the line to be drawn between attack and defence under the system of submarine warfare carried on by the Germans for 18 months. From the German point of view the position is that if a British merchant captain resists by attempting to ram a submarine he is to be shot as a franc tireur. If he does not resist his ship is sunk without time being given for the escape of the passengers and crew and concludes by saying that merchant ships will continue undeterred by the murder of Captain Fryatt to defend themselves by all means they possess in accordance with international law.

NOTE ISSUED ON GERMAN ACTION IN FRENCH CITIES

(Continued from page one)

rately for one person and supplied with a tag showing the address, name and number identity card. When at their destination the deported persons were allowed to write to their relatives once a month. The yellow book continues:

The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified districts, while in some cases it led to madness.

Parents especially suffered torture at seeing their wives, daughters and children of both sexes over the age of 14 led away or packed into street cars promiscuously with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish was renewed night after night during the 10 days of Easter.

The protests of mayors and other officials went unheeded. A bishop who intervened personally was told by a general: "You, bishop, shut up and be off."

At the beginning of the deportations some of the girls of the aristocrats were seized, but they soon were released, as were also daughters of those in the houses where German officers were billeted.

At Roubaix the Prussian Guard refused to participate in the raids, and the work had to be done by the Sixty-fourth regiment from Verdun.

A large proportion of the young women taken belonged to the servant class, several of whom volunteered to go in the place of their employers' daughters. On the other hand, many young women of the better classes wanted to accompany the servant girls of their family. When those deported were conveyed to the railway station and loaded into the cattle trucks, they kept crying: "Vive La France," and singing the "Marseillaise."

Upward of 200 affidavits are appended, each dealing with incidents, of which those making the affidavits had personal knowledge, charging that girls from the age of 13, upward, and boys from 11 were forced to labor in the fields from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening, that they were badly fed and harshly treated, and that girls and women were kicked and whipped with a sort of cat o' nine tails and sometimes knocked down.

One deposition affirms that the deponent was not mistreated, while another says she was not roughly treated, although frequently threatened.

SUBMARINE SINKS DUTCH STEAMER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TYNEMOUTH, England — The Dutch steamer Zeeland was sunk yesterday by a German submarine while bound for Rouen, the crew being taken into the Tyne during the morning. When the Zeeland was stopped a German officer seized the ship's papers, telling the Dutch captain to clear out, the vessel being then sunk by gun fire and bombs. The submarine was apparently the same vessel which sank three Grimsby trawlers.

CENTRAL POWERS ARMY GROUPS UNITE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—An official announcement states that in view of the Russian offensive several army groups of the Central Powers have been united for common employment under General von Hindenburg, according to an agreement between both supreme army commands.

CARE OF INTERNED BRITISH CIVILIANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Mr. Gerard's report on the conditions at Ruhleben and other correspondence regarding the treatment of interned British civilians in Germany was published last night as a white paper.

AUXILIARY TROOPS ARE MUSTERED IN

The members of auxiliary unit No. 2, made up of three officers and 78 men, and commanded by Capt. Oscar A. Dudley, were mustered into the federal service at Camp Whitney this morning by Capt. George R. McGinnis, U. S. A. The ceremony was witnessed by Col. Beaumont B. Buck and other high ranking officers at the camp.

Twenty more Massachusetts volunteer militia members arrived at Camp Whitney this morning, increasing the total number of those who have responded to the war department's recent order to 120. Today an express car load of equipment left the arsenal at Framingham for Forts Banks and Winthrop, where it will be used in fitting out the recruits stationed there.

Colonel Buck has queried the war department for information as to what disposition he is to make of the two auxiliary units and the 45 recruits at Camp Whitney.

Reports from Ft. Banks state that 10 recruits arrived there this morning, swelling the total at this fort to 33.

DEUTSCHLAND IS UNMOLESTED IN HER DEPARTURE

(Continued from page one)

fore the beginning of her finish dash she lay in a secluded retreat near Tangier island, about 50 miles above Cape Henry. The steamer Somerset and the government buoy tender Ivy reported during the afternoon that they had passed her at that point. The press boat then took a position near the dividing point of the Old Point and Cape Henry channels and awaited the coming of the undersea vessel.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the first sight of the craft was obtained. Apparently she was about five miles away, and was low in the water, only her conning tower showing. The Timmins was a short distance behind, and they were traveling about seven miles an hour.

As the Deutschland approached it was apparent she was carrying false superstructure, slightly lower than her conning tower. It was straw colored and blended with the oilskin coats worn by her crew, who crowded the deck.

When about a mile from the press boat the submersible began to clear away the false superstructure and take soundings as if preparing to dive. Just as the superstructure was cleared the Timmins moved ahead of the undersea liner and signaled that the boats intended to pass on the starboard side. Immediately both vessels increased their speed and put over to the starboard.

The Deutschland was displaying red and green lights set flush on the two sides of her conning tower. As she passed the newspaper boat she put out these lights. The Timmins then moved over to the port side of the channel, about 150 feet from the Deutschland, and they continued in these relative positions down the bay.

The Timmins reported to the United States neutrality squadron outside Hampton Roads that the Deutschland had passed out of the capes at 8:30 p. m.

From Cape Henry came the word long after sunrise this morning that no sign had been seen of the Deutschland. A single British warship lay off Cape Henry light, and not another vessel was in sight. Weather conditions favor the Allied patrol, however, not the Deutschland. The cape observer reports a clear sky and only a slight breeze. The submarine's actual submersion was made about a mile outside the capes, the Timmins' crew reported when they put into Norfolk early today.

It has been understood Captain Koenig planned to work his way along the coast north or south after submerging, putting into some port if forced to do so by the enemy patrol. He desired to drive out into the Atlantic, however, the moment he was sure the patrol had been avoided.

The United States cruiser North Carolina, assigned to neutrality watch duty, was ordered in from the capes today, indicating the belief of government officials at least that danger of neutrality violation has passed. This is taken as meaning they think the Deutschland has got away.

LINER APPAM IS TO BE APPRAISED

NORFOLK, Va. — Appraisers were named by Federal Judge Waddill yesterday to fix the value of the liner Appam preliminary to passing on a motion that the ship be turned over to her English owners under bond pending the appeal from the court's decision against the German prize crew.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, counselor of the German embassy at Washington, came here yesterday for a conference with local counsel in the Appam case. Prince Hatzfeldt said Germany would continue to fight for the possession of the Appam.

LINER BRITANNIC IS REPORTED SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advices were received here today to the effect that the liner Britannic, owned by W. H. Cockerell & Co. of London, had been sunk. The Britannic, according to the report from London, was unarmed.

The liner Britannic of the Cockerell line was a steel screw vessel of 3487 tons. She was built in 1904. Hull was her home port.

CONFERENCE OF PROGRESSIVES OPENS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Cheering every mention of a national ticket and every denunciation of the "delivery" of the Progressive party to Charles Evans Hughes by the national committee, the Progressive national conference got under way at noon today. Definite action and any statement that may be made public will not come until late this afternoon. Upon demands of a large majority of the delegates, the meeting was opened to all-comers. Since nearly every delegate has a message to deliver the session promises to be prolonged.

SCHOOL TEMPERANCE WORK

Secretary Warren P. Landers of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society is continuing his field work this summer in many of the churches and Sunday schools in Massachusetts after an unusually active winter and spring among the day schools of the state. During the past three years Mr. Landers has spoken on temperance to 130,000 scholars in Massachusetts, and within the past three months has visited the schools of Lawrence, Holyoke, Springfield, Northampton and Taunton, as well as the schools in many of the large towns. Mr. Landers states that school committee officials and teachers have lent him every encouragement in his work.

HENRY LAMM IS NOW LEADING IN MISSOURI

Late Returns in State Primary Show John E. Swanger Likely to Be Defeated for Nomination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Early figures from the state primaries, giving the Republican nomination for Governor to John E. Swanger, have been changed considerably by the returns of yesterday which show that, with a vote of 33,350 in the city of St. Louis, Judge Henry Lamm is now running far ahead of Mr. Swanger. Returns from 90 of the 114 counties and St. Louis gave Judge Lamm a lead of more than 20,000. Unless late returns, from counties out in the state, show unusually large pluralities for Mr. Swanger, he will be unable to overcome Mr. Lamm's lead. Both Lamm and Swanger headquarters claimed victories. The official count may be necessary to decide.

Mr. Lamm's sweeping victory in St. Louis gave Mr. Swanger an almost impossible handicap to overcome. But, in the down-state districts, he has been creeping up on his competitor. Returns from 75 counties and the city of St. Louis, tabulated Wednesday night, gave Frederick D. Gardner as winner of the Democratic race for the nomination for Governor with a lead of 34,000.

Other probable nominees are: Lieutenant-Governor, Wallace Crossley, Democrat; Roy F. Britton, Republican; secretary of state, J. Kelly Pool, Democrat; William C. Askin, Republican; attorney-general, Frank W. McAllister, Democrat; James H. Mason, Republican; treasurer, George Middlekamp, Democrat; Alfred J. Vitt, Republican; auditor, John P. Gordon, Democrat; George E. Blackman, Republican; supreme court, division No. 1, A. M. Woodson, Democrat; Robert S. Robertson, Republican; division No. 2, Fred Williams, Democrat; Edward Higbee, Republican.

Socialist Platform

Vote of People Demanded Before War Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several new planks appear in the national platform of the Socialist party which is now being submitted to a 60 day referendum of the party membership. The influence of the war, on Socialist thought in this country, is expressed in a considerable portion of the proposed platform.

Under the heading "measures to insure peace," the platform demands "that no war shall be declared or waged by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire people, except for the purpose of repelling invasion," and asks the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. The party's demand on this point is thus stated:

"That the Monroe doctrine shall be immediately abandoned as a danger so great that even its advocates are agreed that it constitutes perhaps our greatest single danger of war. The Monroe doctrine was originally intended to safeguard the peace of the United States. Though the doctrine has changed from a safeguard to a menace, the capitalist class still defends it for the reason that our great capitalists desire to retain South and Central America as their private trade preserve. We favor the cultivation of social, industrial and political friendship with all other nations in the western hemisphere, as an approach to a world confederation of nations, but we oppose the Monroe doctrine because it takes from our hands the peace of America and places it in the custody of any nation that would attack the sovereignty of any state in the western world."

The United States is called on to act for peace in Europe in the following plank: "The government of the United States shall call a congress of all neutral nations to mediate between the belligerent powers in an effort to establish an immediate and lasting peace without indemnities, or forcible annexation of territory, and based on a binding and enforceable international treaty, which shall provide for concerted disarmament on land and at sea and for an international congress with power to adjust all disputes between nations, and which shall guarantee freedom and equal right to all oppressed nations and races."

Platform Planks Please

Former President of Illinois Suffragists Talks Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, well known suffragist of Illinois, does not concur in the general criticism of the suffrage planks written in the Republican and Democratic platforms. On the contrary, she believes that suffrage took a big step forward in these declarations, as far as the development of the movement warranted.

"Every suffragist in the country should rejoice over the suffrage planks put in the platforms of our great political parties," says the former president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. "They have removed the suffrage question from the realm of partisan politics, and established it on a recognized basic foundation of democratic government. The planks were all that could have been desired. A political party platform indorses ideas but does not tell how they shall be worked out.

"As there is a division of sentiment in this country as to how full suffrage should be granted to the women of the nation, whether by state or by national amendment, it would have created bad feelings and been most injurious to the movement as a whole, to have indorsed at this time the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

Filene's

Coming! The first of the fall fashions for misses—the new coats, the new suits, the new dresses, in weights you can put on now with comfort, but emphatic of the coming season.

The last of the summer wearables at prices that enable vacation-headed misses to pick up an entire Neverbreak-trunkful at little or nothing! Going!

One of the new light-weight velours coats in the misses' shop. The pockets go up into shoulder-high straps in back. $35.

Other misses' new fall coats at $25, $29.50, $35 and $45.

Misses' new white chinchilla coats, $8.75.

More misses' silk jersey resort coats, $8.75.

Filene's—Fourth Floor—Mail Orders Filled

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

W. C. Lansdon Ahead

Kansas Primary Returns Show B. S. Gaitskill's Probable Defeat

TOPEKA, Kan.—Although complete returns from Tuesday's primary had not been received here today, it was indicated that W. C. Lansdon had defeated B. S. Gaitskill by about 7000 votes for the Democartic nomination for Governor and would be the opponent of Governor Capper, Republican, who was unopposed for the nomination in November.

Available totals in congressional contests showed H. J. Corwine, in the first district, and W. S. Hyatt, in the third district, leading for the Democratic nominations. Republican congressional candidates leading their opponents are U. S. Guyer, second district; Clyde Miller, fourth district; Otis L. Benton, sixth district, and J. S. Simmons, seventh district.

Women's Party Against President

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The announcement from the White House that President Wilson's attitude toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment was unchanged, was regarded at the headquarters here of the National Woman's party as hostile to the movement. "The women of the United States cannot allow a man who has taken such a stand to return to the White House for another four years," said Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the National Woman's party. "There is no other course for the National Woman's party to pursue. We must fight for our rights."

Congressional Suffrage Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Jones, a Republican member of the committee on woman suffrage, was asked today, if it is the plan to push the woman suffrage issue at this session in view of the statement of the Republican nominee, Charles E. Hughes. He answered that although he was very much in favor of doing this, it is being left to the chairman of the committee, Senator Thomas, a Democrat.

Fairbanks Notification Plans

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Announcement was made here yesterday that the date for officially notifying Charles W. Fairbanks of his nomination for the vice-presidency by the Republican national convention had been changed from Aug. 10 to Aug. 31. It was said the new date is agreeable to Senator L. Y. Sherman, who has been selected to make the speech notifying Mr. Fairbanks of his nomination. No reason for the postponement was given.

Mr. Hughes at Summer Home

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y. — Charles E. Hughes has returned to Bridgehampton and will remain at his summer home here until Saturday, when he will begin his western campaign trip.

ADJT.-GEN. COLE TO RETIRE SATURDAY

Governor McCall has accepted the resignation of Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, and on Saturday the latter will relinquish his office of chief-of-staff of the Massachusetts national guard, retiring with the rank of brigadier-general, according to the law.

In his letter of resignation the adjutant-general states that he has retained his office until all military legislation proposed at the time Governor McCall took office, in both Congress and in the state Legislature, has been enacted; that complete control of the mobilized state guardsmen has now been assumed by the federal government, and that only routine duty remains to be performed in his office.

In accepting the resignation Governor McCall says: "In acceding to your request for retirement with the rank of brigadier-general, which involves your separation from the position of adjutant-general, I wish to express to you my sense of pleasure that our official relations have given me and to extend to you my thanks for the excellent manner in which you have performed the duties of the position of adjutant-general."

SENATE PASSES THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL

Half-and-Half System of Paying Cost of National Capital Maintenance Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today passed the $15,000,000 District of Columbia appropriation bill. It retains the old half-and-half system of paying the cost of maintainence of the national capital, striking out the house provision that the expenses be paid by local revenues so far as they go and the balance by Congress. This will be the big issue in conference and it is expected that the House will insist upon its plan, which is the recommendation of the special committee that investigated the subject last year. The bill contains the Norris amendment for 75-cent gas for the district. The Sheppard-Jones prohibition amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Senator Norris yesterday offered two amendments to the district bill, one providing that gas shall be furnished all public buildings of the district and United States government for 70 cents per 1000 cubic feet and the other that a charge not exceeding 75 cents shall be made to the public in the district.

The bill before the Senate, in the form reported by the appropriation committee, contained the customary provision that, of the appropriations in the bill, one-half shall be paid out of the federal treasury and the other half out of the revenues of the district. As it passed the House the bill provided that hereafter all appropriations made for the support of the District government shall be paid out of the district revenues "to the extent that the same shall be sufficient therefor," and the remainder out of the federal treasury.

The amendment by Senator Works provided that the district revenues shall be paid into the federal treasury and that Congress shall pay out of the treasury all expenses of the District government. This is one step further than the committee plan and dissolves any relationship between the revenues and expenses of the District, making the federal government entirely responsible. Senator Works was a member of the committee and signed the report, but reserved the right to make a supplementary report containing this added provision.

CITY PLAN FOR AKRON, O.

John Nolen of Cambridge, a landscape architect and city planner, has been engaged by the city improvement committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Akron, O., to lay out a general plan for city arrangement and development there.

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA ....AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA ....AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA ....AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
PANNONIA ....AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
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NEW YORK POLICE FORCE BEING REMADE

Commissioner Woods Proving Successful in Showing Officers How to Serve People and Prevent Crime as Well as Detect It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods believes that policemen should serve law abiders as well as apprehend law breakers; that they should work not only to prevent commission of crime, but equally to prevent the making of criminals; that they should be good folks' friends as well as bad ones' enemies. These ideas seem simple enough to some people; some other people are astonished to see that one police commissioner is making these very ideas work.

An interviewer of Arthur Woods might be tempted to say that the best way to understand what is happening in the police department of New York city is to get acquainted with its commissioner. He certainly gave one interviewer a strong impression of eagerness, kindness, quick sense of humor, joy in his work, love of a square deal and a powerful liking for people.

A good many people in and out of New York city know something of the past and present of the force. It is large, 11,000 now; it is expensive, about $18,000,000 a year; it has a history in which not all the conspicuous parts were played with heroic virtue.

Patently, there can be nothing much worse for a police force, whose work is the prevention of crime, than an alliance with criminals. The police history of New York during recent years is too well known to need repetition, and illustrates to what such an alliance can lead.

But this alliance was only one of the weaknesses in the old force. There were scores of them. There was, for instance, the man who always had a friend at headquarters and who could get anything done provided he was sufficiently urged.

Commissioner Woods put a stop to this interference about as soon as he came into the department. And this is the way he did it. He published an order, which went out to the force, directing any member who had any request to make of the commissioner, any appeal for help or advice, and proposal for the good of the force, to write him a personal note asking for an appointment to discuss with him these subjects and informing the force that such requests would be granted. In other words there might be no reason in the world why Sergt. John Doe should not be transferred from precinct 8 to precinct 25; but there was every reason why he should not be transferred at the request of John Jones, who was reputed to have political influence.

What Commissioner Woods is doing would make a long story. The organizing of junior police among boys, by way of practical lessons in law and order has been described in these columns with incidental mention of some of the other ways in which the commissioner is setting the police to work along preventative, rather than punitive, lines. These things include cooperating with the Big Brother movement so that a boy doesn't have to be arrested before a big brother is found for him. If it comes to the attention of the police that a youth is tending toward acts which seem likely to lead him eventually to lawbreaking, an endeavor is made to get a more experienced young man of good character to take an interest in the other and encourage the younger into better ways.

Another thing the police are doing is to try to find work for men upon their discharge from jail. This work has been going on over a year now.

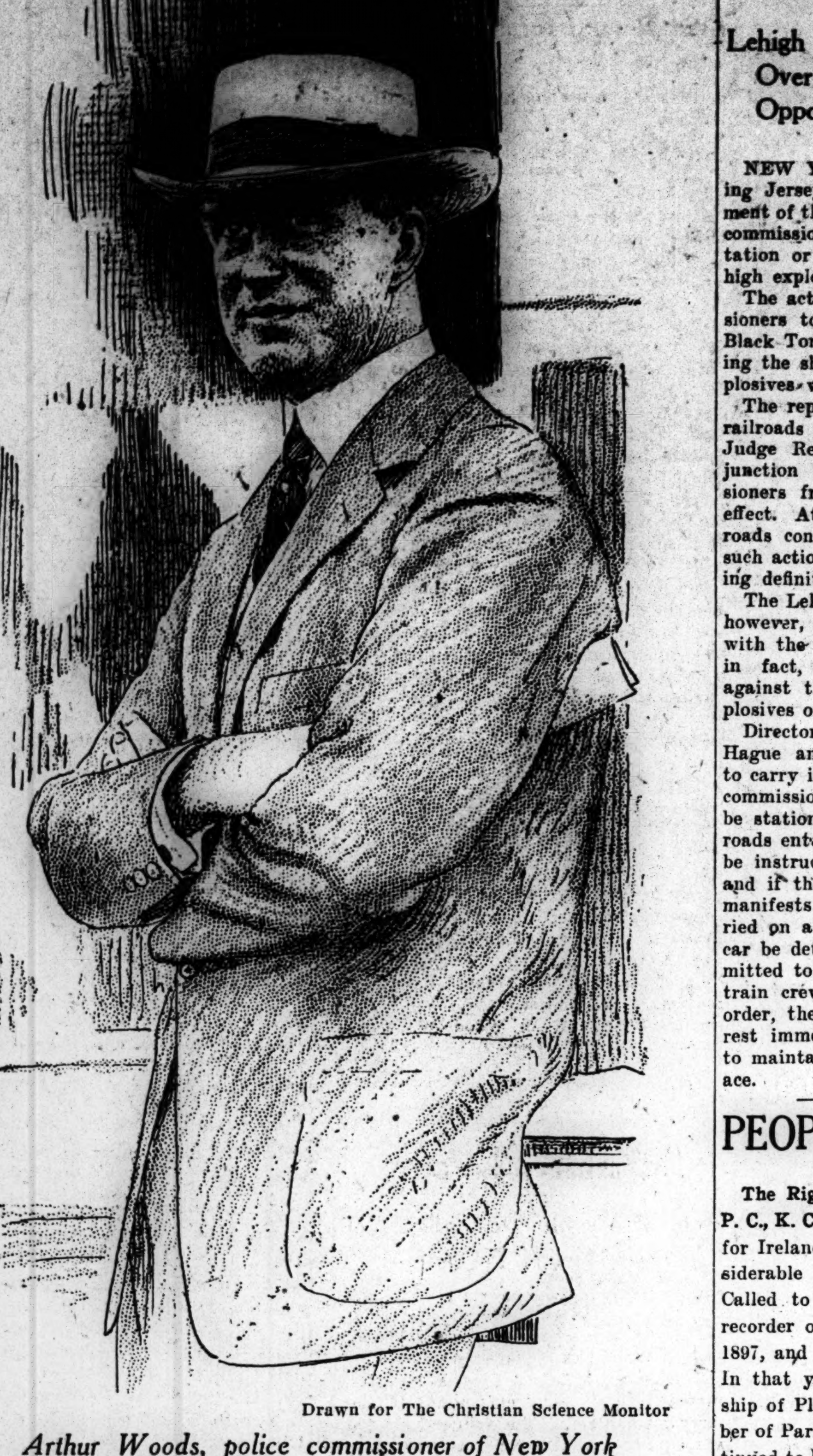
The police are not duplicating the work of the charitable relief societies. Only such supplies are furnished persons as will last until the private relief agencies have an opportunity to investigate the cases and take them over. It is worth while to tell where the first money used in this emergency relief work came from. A fund of $2800 was raised for the purpose and of that fund $1900 was contributed by uniformed policemen.

Almost anywhere in the department that one looks, he finds changes instituted by Mr. Woods. One of the little things most easily apparent to the person on the street illustrates his purposes. On street posts are yellow police signal boxes with a signal light above them. On the box is a button with directions for anybody to call a policeman by pressing that button which flashes the light above, till the officer comes. Or, if a person calls the police by telephone and wants an officer, headquarters signals the nearest patrolman by these signal lights and, when he answers at the box, which contains a telephone, dispatches him to the address where he is wanted.

"This is one of the methods which we have tried to put into effect to bring the policeman to the people," said the commissioner. "There are 5,500,000 of us in the city, with only 11,000 policemen, so we can't expect that the citizen can go out on the street anywhere and find a policeman. The citizen can't do it—the policeman's territory is too big, he is too likely to be off somewhere on police business—but the policeman can go to the citizen. I want to bring it about that whenever a citizen asks for a policeman we can put him in touch with one at the earliest possible moment.

MORGAN ESTATE TAX FIGURES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The state transfer tax on the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, the total value of which was appraised last week at $69,499,782, has been fixed at $2,587,675 by Surrogate Fowler.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Arthur Woods, police commissioner of New York

CLOTHING MAKERS' MINIMUM WAGE IS DISCUSSED

Opponent Argues $8.75 Is More Than Some Workers of 1 1-2 Years' Experience Are Worth

Only two objectors to the proposed minimum wage for women clothing makers in the commonwealth were recorded at the public hearing given by the Massachusetts minimum wage commission today on the report of the committee which investigated the subject and reported in favor of a minimum of $8.75 for women in the industry. These objectors said that they would be willing to meet such an advance as the proposed wage requires providing they could be assured that the requirements of the board would be strictly enforced throughout the state.

Samuel Bloom of Dean & Bloom Company, also representing the board of directors of the Manufacturers Association of the dress and waist industry, and George Orlive of the Bowdoin Manufacturing Company, both spoke in opposition. Mr. Bloom said that if the commission should publish the names of manufacturers who refused to meet the requirements that the retailers would not be disposed to heed the board, but he predicted that the advance would have a tendency to injure such firms as adopt it. It is a question of efficiency, he said.

Continuing, the speaker said that girls with 1½ years' experience are not always worth $8.75 a week, though some of them are worth more. The proposed wage scale gives an adult woman $8.75 after 1½ years' experience; girls inexperienced, yet over 18 years, $7; girls under 18 years, not less than $6.

Mr. Bloom claimed that the industry now pays high wages, the dress and waist manufacturers having just made an advance of 10 to 15 per cent through agreements with unions. He thought the minimum ought to be $8 a week. Some are now receiving $9 and $10 a week, he explained, and said that if the inferior workers were advanced the higher paid employees also would demand more.

Mr. Orlive's objections were similar. He said that not all girls were worth $8.75 to the industry. An advance, he said, would disrupt his factory.

After the hearing the case was taken under advisement. Arthur H. Holcomb, acting chairman, and Miss Mabel Gillespie were the members of the minimum wage commission present.

AID WORK REPORTED

Officials in charge of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association's relief work for dependents of national guardsmen now at the border, are waiting for a report on several cases that have been referred to the town of Danvers for investigation. Two other communities which did not respond to the association's communications promptly have made satisfactory explanations for delay.

MR. ELKUS SOON STARTS FOR HIS POST IN TURKEY

(Continued from page one)

laws for the improvement of working conditions which are now on the statute books.

"I consider the national child labor bill about to be enacted by Congress as one of the greatest forward steps taken by this country," he said. "A thing that often strikes me is the short-sightedness of many persons in regard to this and similar measures, viewed even from the most practical standpoint.

"People say that this social legislation is paternal and bring all sorts of arguments against it. Their attitude often changes afterward, as in the case of one of the laws we got passed. It had to do with working conditions in the iron moulders' trade. The men are subjected to great heat when at work. They used to leave their work and hurry out of doors, where, perhaps, it was cold. The law requires that shower baths shall be provided and lockers in which the men can keep dry clothing to put on before going out. Well, the employees said that it wouldn't do any good, that they wouldn't use it, and so on.

"After that law had been in effect about a year, an employer came to me and said: 'I came as an act of simple justice. We were opposed to that law, but we put in the showers and lockers. Well, at first the men didn't use them. Then we gave the men 10 minutes of the company's time in which to take their showers. On the street opposite the gate through which the employees left the mill was a row of saloons, and many of the molders used to hurry across to them as soon as they got out. Well, one after another these saloons closed, as the men stopped going into them, and now we get much better work, more profitable work.'

"There are many big concerns which now spend thousands of dollars apiece each year in welfare work because, at least partly because, it pays. For instance, an officer of a biscuit company told me that they spend between $40,000 and $50,000 a year in that way. The first year the company did that, he said, the dividends increased $200,000. I favor these things on the broader ground of humanitarianism, but my point is that, even on a dollar-and-cents basis, these reforms justify themselves. I think that a campaign of education on this very point might well be made."

STEPS TO END STRIKE OF GARMENT WORKERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The tentative agreement, which the garment workers rejected after representatives of their union had signed it, has been amended, it is announced, and will be submitted again to the workers. If they accept it in its new form, officers of the union assert, it probably would be ratified by the manufacturers, so that work may be resumed in the various shops by next Monday. The provisions of the amendment were not disclosed.

RAILROAD OBEYS JERSEY CITY EXPLOSIVES LAW

Lehigh Valley Forbids Shipment Over Lines—Other Roads to Oppose Order

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroads entering Jersey City are to oppose enforcement of the resolution, passed by the city commissioners, forbidding the transportation or storage within city limits of high explosives.

The action was taken by the commissioners to prevent a recurrence of the Black Tom island explosion by prohibiting the shipment or storage of high explosives within the city limits.

The report was to the effect that the railroads would apply jointly to Federal Judge Relstab at Trenton for an injunction restraining the city commissioners from carrying their order into effect. At the offices of the various railroads concerned it was said that some such action was contemplated, but nothing definite had been decided upon.

The Lehigh Valley railroad announced, however, that it was ready to comply with the commissioners' order and had, in fact, already issued an embargo against the transportation of high explosives over its lines.

Director of Public Safety Frank Hague announced that he is prepared to carry into effect the provisions of the commissioners' resolution. Police will be stationed at every point where railroads enter the city, he said. They will be instructed to halt all freight trains and if they learn from the conductor's manifests that high explosives are carried on a car they will insist that the car be detached before the train is permitted to enter the city limits. If the train crew refuses to comply with the order, they are to be placed under arrest immediately, charged with helping to maintain a public nuisance and menace.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Right Hon. Henry Edward Duke, P. C., K. C., M. P., the new chief secretary for Ireland, is a man of varied and considerable experience in public affairs. Called to the bar in 1885, he became recorder of Plymouth and Devonport in 1897, and held both positions until 1900. In that year, he resigned the recordership of Plymouth on being elected member of Parliament for that town, but continued to hold the recordership of Devonport until 1914. He was the arbitrator appointed by agreement of the Great Western Railway Company and its employees under the railway service conciliation scheme in 1907. Last year Mr. Duke was appointed to the important position of chairman of the royal commission on defense of the realm losses. He is a Unionist, but has always taken up a conciliatory attitude towards the Irish Nationalists.

Frank W. Hinsdale has been engaged by the province of British Columbia to supervise effective administration of the recently enacted workmen's compensation act. His engagement is based on prior service of the kind in the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia and in the states of Washington and Oregon. His latest headquarters have been Halifax, where he has been installing the Nova Scotia system and making its provincial law operative. More than any man on the continent he has had experience with the administration end of workmen's compensation legislation, and is now in much demand as an expert adviser.

Theodore Perry Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, which bids fair to be drawn into the fight between the traction lines of the metropolis and their employees, is a Pennsylvanian with an Illinois college training. Beginning life as an accountant, then studying law, he finally entered on a career of railroading into which he was led by Gen. Francis M. Drake of Iowa, who was conspicuous in his time for planning large engineering and railway building enterprises. During this part of his career Mr. Shonts had much to do with construction and management of some of the best-known roads of the middle West. In '95 President Roosevelt nominated Mr. Shonts as chairman of the Isthmian canal commission, and for two years he was active in planning for the building of the Panama canal. Then, owing to friction with authorities in Washington, he returned to railway administration and ere long was made president of the aggregated surface and subway railway lines then known as the Interborough system of New York city. He also retains official positions in many corporations in the interior of the country which he either served formerly or in the securities of which he invested earlier in his career.

George Sutherland, United States Senator from Utah, with whom Mr. Hughes has been corresponding anent equal suffrage and to whom he first made known his approval of a federal constitutional amendment conceding the demands of women, is one of the few England-born members of Congress. Brought in early life to Utah and educated in the public schools he decided on law for a calling, and to secure that end studied in the law school of the University of Michigan. Returning to Utah he hung out his shingle in Salt Lake City and has there built up a large practice and also established a reputation for unusual intellectual capacity and breadth of view in dealing with public affairs. Choosing the Republican party as his agency for civic service he has been honored by it in repeated nominations to office, state and federal. He made his first appearance in Congress as a representative in 1901. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate, and again in 1911.

MAYOR FAVORS RESUMPTION OF POLICE LISTING

Names Committee to Consider Legislative Approval—Council Passes Supplemental Budget

Abolition of the force of 50 second assistant assessors who work 40 days each every year at $5 a day, and have the police force of Boston do the entire work of listing for the board of assessors, and thereby save the city $10,000 were changes proposed by Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of his address to the heads of the various city departments. He enjoined them to manage their municipal activities within the income given them by the city council. The mayor told the various commissioners and other heads of departments that if they could not conduct their departments with the money allowed they must consult with him and the auditor and that if they went beyond their financial resources they would be retired from the service of Boston.

John M. Minton, chairman of the board of election commissioners; Edward B. Dailey, chairman of the board of assessors, and John J. Curley, collector for the city of Boston, were named by the mayor as a committee to consider his proposal to have the Boston police do the listing for voting and for poll tax assessing as well. The committee is to report in one month.

The city council yesterday passed without dissenting vote a supplementary appropriation budget totaling $412,390.05 for the departments of the city under control of the mayor and another for $11,752.12 for institutions of Suffolk county. The councilmen, sitting as a committee on appropriations, had previously trimmed $93,976.77 from the original budget for the city and county asked by the departments with the approval of the mayor.

These total appropriations of $424,142.17, and an additional appropriation of $7500 for repairing the wall of the Charles street jail, were passed by the city council, in addition to the original $22,674,408.31 budget, making a total of $23,106,050.51, which has been appropriated to maintain the city's departments for the ensuing year.

This is $551,480.49 less than that for which Mayor Curley originally asked.

ACTION DEMANDED ON CHARGE MADE AGAINST PACKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Action was demanded on Wednesday by Representative Borland of Missouri on his resolution proposing an investigation of meat prices by the federal trade commission. He declared the packers were dividing enormous dividends while they charged consumers war prices and had tried to nullify the proposal for an inquiry because they feared publicity.

The Borland resolution, he said, had been before the judiciary committee for six months and live stock prices had been going steadily upward.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued on Thursday:

Army Orders

Lieut.-Col. Frederic D. Evans, adjutant-general, is assigned to duty as adjutant of the Brownsville district. Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Whitney, adjutant-general, is assigned to duty as adjutant of the El Paso district. Lieut.-Col. James T. Dean is assigned to duty as adjutant of the Nogales district.

Each of the following named officers is assigned to the station specified after his name: Maj. Gideon McD. Vanpoole, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Capt. Frederick H. Foucar, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. Sanford W. French, Ft. Washington, Md.; Capt. Neal N. Wood, Ft. Logan, Colo.; Capt. Jay D. Whitham, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Capt. Alfred P. Upshur, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Capt. Thomas W. Burnett, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Capt. George F. Lull, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Navy Orders

Lieut. J. H. Towers, detached assistant to naval attache, London, to temporary duty, navy department, Washington. Ens. Preston Marshall, detached Michigan to South Carolina; Ens. A. G. Quynn, detached Kansas to Delaware; Ens. E. V. M. Isaacs, detached Kansas to Florida. The L-10 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Aug. 2, 1916. The L-11 has been ordered placed in commission at Boston upon delivery.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Benham, Conyngham, Cushing, Ericsson, MacDonough, Melville, Porter, Tucker, Winslow, at Newport; Culgoa, McDougal, at New York yard; Denver, at Mazatlan; Whipple, at San Diego.

Sailed—Fulton, New London for New York; Glacier, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Kearsarge, Portland for Provincetown; Lebanon, Newport for New York; Melville, Buzzards Bay for Newport; Oregon, San Francisco for San Pedro; San Diego, San Diego for La Paz; South Dakota, Mazatlan for La Paz; Truxtun, Topolobampo for Guaymas; Trippe, Boston for New York; Whipple, La Paz for San Diego.

PEARY DISCOVERY DISPUTED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Helgesen of North Dakota introduced a resolution Wednesday declaring that Rear Admiral Peary's claim to discovery of the north pole had not been substantiated, and proposing that Congress repeal its act of 1911, promoting the explorer and tendering him the thanks of Congress.

THIS store will be closed all day Friday, August 4th, out of respect to the memory of our president,

Eben D. Jordan

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM STATED

According to Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the schoolhouse commission of Boston, new construction work planned for the year totals $1,230,000 and of this $308,000 comes over as unexpended last year. For repairs, alterations and new buildings, the school committee allotted $384,505.17. The school committee also allotted as a special item $63,200 for new furnishings and lighting fixtures.

The schoolhouse commission has let contracts for most of this work. This is the first year in which the money has been available under the new 40 cent tax rate increase law, which supeseded the former method of borrowing $500,000 yearly for school construction.

New construction this year includes several items. For addition of 11 rooms to the Hyde Park high school, $112,412; 16-room upper and lower grade school for the Mary Hemenway district, $156,700; Oliver Wendell Holmes school district, 24-room schoolhouse, upper and lower grades, $279,000; Robert G. Shaw district, 16-room, upper and lower grade school, $181,000; Henry L. Pierce district, 16-room, upper grade school, $168,000; U. S. Grant district, East Boston, James Otis school, one-story addition of six rooms, $56,800; Roger Wolcott district, eight-room unit of proposed new 16-room school, $89,000, and George Putnam district, Roxbury, eight-room addition to Lloyd Garrison school, $81,000.

These items total $924,512: Building of 15 new portable schools, $26,570, making 136 portables in all now.

Leading repair expenditures for the year include the following items: Cudworth school, $10,500; Cushman, $7035; steel lockers for five high schools; English high, Public Latin, Brighton high, West Roxbury high and South Boston high, $7997. Repairs to heating and ventilating apparatus, $17,206; grading school yards, $8000; moving portable buildings, $6000; and new portable building furniture, $8000.

Contracts to date for work over $1000 per contract, $158,913.85. Contracts to date under $1000, $51,456.

AERO STUDENTS GAINING SKILL

Practice in "landings" and "starts" has been begun by the Harvard students at the Curtiss aero training school at Buffalo, N. Y., following the completion of a new flying field. These men have been training in aviation for more than a month with a good deal of success, according to Lieut. Philip Rader, the instructor in special charge of the Harvard men. The recruits now have complete charge of the machines and stay up for short flights.

Roger Armory '10, chairman of the committee who has charge of the fund which pays for the training, says he has also heard from the Harvard units at the Wright camp in Mineola, L. I., and from the Thomas school in Ithaca, N. Y., that the men there are gradually becoming seasoned to the air.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW ENFORCED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William H. Thompson on Wednesday revoked the licenses of 22 saloons in the first step to a new campaign to enforce the Sunday closing law.

AGRICULTURAL BILL REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill called up their report for consideration today. Senator Smoot of Utah assailed the report, stating that the Senate conferees had receded from all the projects that would benefit the West and had insisted on those benefiting the South.

GOVERNOR'S VACATION BEGINS

Governor McCall this afternoon began his month's vacation. He will go to Plymouth this evening in company with Sherman Whipple, Melvin O. Adams and Chief Justice Aiken to attend the dedication of the tablet to Chief Justice Shaw at Osterville tomorrow. Later he will go to New Hampshire or Vermont. He expects to spend the last two weeks of August in the Adirondacks.

PRESIDENT GETS APPEAL TO STOP RAILROAD STRIKE

Chamber of Commerce of United States Moves to Prevent Tie-Up of Steam Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A national railroad strike will be averted if the efforts of various agencies in the national capital, government and other agencies are at all successful. The controversy, which is focused in New York, is being watched closely by the department of labor and by the federal board of mediation and conciliation, awaiting the proper moment for the government to take a hand, either voluntarily or by request.

The President himself is deeply concerned about it and is seeing to it that the appeals directed to him by those desirous of averting a general strike are receiving proper consideration.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made one of the most impressive appeals, through Harry A. Wheeler, who is chairman of the committee on the railroad situation. The chamber is preparing to call an emergency conference of business men in Washington, early in August if at all, to impress Congress with the need for immediate action. Such a conference would include representatives of nearly every chamber of commerce in the country.

Mr. Wheeler's appeal to the President for an inquiry into the strike situation was made public today. This is in line with the Newlands resolution introduced in the Senate in June. Copies of the appeal have been sent also to the railroads, to the four brotherhoods and to the chairmen of the House and Senate interstate commerce committees.

"I feel constrained to bring to your attention a matter in connection with the controversy between the railroads and the trainmen's brotherhoods," Chairman Wheeler says in his letter to the President, "in the hope that you will see fit to start an inquiry on behalf of the administration as to the near approach of an actual crisis in the matter."

SOCIAL SERVICE DUTIES AWAITING NEW POLICEWOMAN

Social service work, it is expected, will largely occupy Miss Ida M. Parker as first policewoman of Brookline. She enters on her new work Oct. 1.

"I intend to study conditions, to find out what use I can be to Brookline," says Miss Parker. "From what I have been told, I presume that I shall be principally interested in the welfare of girls and young women in the town."

Miss Parker is still at her desk as temporary secretary of the Newton Welfare League, in Newtonville. Her own work for some time past has been that of general secretary of the Waltham Social Service League. Before that she had charge of the placing of state wards in homes.

"In an effort to improve conditions I shall endeavor to make friends and arouse the interest of the families in the welfare of their children rather than resort to the use of my badge and power of office.

"My work, I expect, will be mainly in cooperation with the parents and teachers. I am sure the majority of so-called wayward girls need never to be taken into court, that what they need will be just some one to befriend and guide them."

Children Love Desserts

and good desserts are beneficial. The delicious Blanc Mange, Custards and Puddings made with Sea Moss Farine are always popular with the little folk. They like the flavor, it satisfies and delights. A splendid evening meal.

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Reviews of Books and News of the Literary World

GENERAL BOTHA AND HIS AFRICAN CAREER

"General Botha, the Career and the Man." By Harold Spender. London. Constable, 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Spender has not merely written a biography of General Botha, he has undertaken the more ambitious task of writing a history of South Africa since the outbreak of war between that country and Great Britain. In this he has not been entirely successful. An Englishman dealing with events from a distance, dependent upon the information of others, he has sometimes been led into inaccuracies of place and sequence. Such errors are, however, of no great importance and can always be corrected in a later edition. The chief drawback to what is otherwise an interesting and spirited account of the doings of a great man, lies in a strong political bias which warps the writer's judgment with regard both to men and parties, bringing an atmosphere of controversy into a book which would have lost nothing but rather gained everything by its elimination.

The author's keen interest in South African affairs and his acquaintance with many of those who have helped to mold them in recent years, De la Rey, De Wet, Sir Starr Jameson, render much of what he has to say interesting and valuable, but when he strays from his main theme, the career of General Botha, into explanation or defense of political actions, he is quick to show prejudice in adjudicating reasons and launching attacks. This is particularly noticeable in his attitude towards the Unionists in South Africa. Upon them, for instance, he lays the blame of the Botha and Hertzog alienation and final split, in 1913, whereas a more profound and impartial study of South African events must have revealed to him that "bitter Unionist attacks" merely precipitated what was the inevitable conclusion to a union between two men of such diametrically opposite policies and ideals. Both desired a united South Africa, both had striven loyally to bring it about, but the imperialism of Botha was bound sooner or later to come to a parting of the ways with the narrower self-contained policy of his colleague.

In his estimate of Lord Milner's work in South Africa, Mr. Spender is fair neither to the courage, industry nor patience displayed in one of the most delicate and difficult tasks ever intrusted to a public servant—the reorganization and equipment of a conquered country after a devastating war lasting for several years. The same must be said of his attitude towards Mr. Chamberlain, whose recognition of South African needs after the war and his efforts to supply them both in financial aid and in legislation, have received more generous acknowledgment from one at least among distinguished Afrikander writers than is to be found in these pages.

In other ways, however, the book calls for much praise. The career of Botha develops steadily and finely under Mr. Spender's pen. He has approached his task with great enthusiasm, and he has succeeded in making his readers realize the magnitude and the singleness of the soldier-statesman's aim—the good of the people and of the country as a whole. It was this which made him take up arms against England in 1899, though he had fought strenuously to avoid war. It was this which made him bring his great influence to bear upon his fellow countrymen in persuading them to submit to the terms which Great Britain demanded as the price of peace, and it is this which has made him one of the most faithful of public servants since that date.

On May 31, 1902, in the presence of the joint representatives of the British and Boer governments, the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed. When the last name had been written, Lord Kitchener, to whose patience and courtesy throughout these difficult days, the author pays a high tribute, rose and held out his hand to General Botha. "We are good friends now," he said. It was Great Britain speaking to South Africa. Though General Botha's answer is unrecorded, his actions since have proved how fully he indorsed that statement. One instance alone is sufficient to show his conception of the duties of the dominions towards the mother country. While attending the imperial conference in 1911, Botha learnt that the Volkstem, a Transvaal newspaper, had laid down the doctrine that in the event of an imperial war, South Africa need not take part, and further declared that this was also Botha's view. To this he cabled an instant negation. "There is no such thing," he wired, "as optional neutrality." On reaching South Africa, he referred again to this subject: "Should the unhappy day ever dawn," he said, "when the common fatherland is attacked, Dutch and English Afrikanders will be found defending the fatherland to the very last."

As a commander in the field, Botha proved during the South African war, handicapped and thwarted though he constantly was by older, less far-seeing generals, his strategic genius. He proved also that he possessed the qualities essential to a great soldier of indomitable courage, patience and endurance; he has given no less signal proof of these qualities and of his brilliant generalship since. But those who study his career during the last 14 years will in all likelihood come to the conclusion that it is in the council chamber and on public platforms that his greatest victories have been won. In the early days after the signing of peace, he showed that he could act swiftly and even imperiously where vital matters were at stake, though his methods and object have ever been conciliatory rather than offensive among his own people. From the first he has sought to bring British and Boer together and to see that the demands of neither were neglected. His hand has been held out in genuine friendship to Englishmen, between whom and the Boer general there once seemed an impassable gulf. With Sir Starr Jameson he has been on terms of affectionate intimacy; of Cecil Rhodes he wrote in 1912, with "reverent and sincere appreciation of what was best and most unselfish in our friend; and the heart in reverence bows to the silent prayer that what was highest and noblest in Cecil Rhodes may remain a living influence in the country he loved so well."

It is pleasant to think that General Botha now enjoys the stately beauties of that magnificent home which Cecil Rhodes built for himself outside Cape Town, and which he left as a permanent residence for the prime ministers of South Africa.

FOLKLORE OF THE BLACKFEET INDIANS

"Blackfeet Tales of Glacier National Park," by James Willard Schultz, with photographic illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

Indian folklore of interest both to specialist and layman has been preserved by Mr. Schultz in his latest book about primitive life in the American Rockies. Mr. Schultz's eyes are ever turned toward the past, and he mourns with his Blackfeet friends of many years the coming of tourist days upon the Glacier National park.

The author reports these tales with no paleface sentimentality to impair their elemental beauty and forcefulness, their complete adherence to purely savage codes of honor, courage and prowess. That the white man is steadily looked upon as an invader does not detract from the authenticity of this work, though the paleface, with his effective conservation theory and practice might have something to say in comment upon the records in this book of wholesale and wasteful destruction of buffalo.

The beauty of the book lies in the starkly noble tales. Artless in the telling, but worthy in their content of comparison with the great Scandinavian sagas are such tales as "The Woman Who Earned a Man's Name," "The Story of the Thunder Medicine," "How Mountain Chief Found His Horses," "The Story of the First Horses." Twenty-four illustrations from skillfully composed protographs by R. W. Reed add not a little to the interest of the book.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France—All the trades unions connected with the production of books have received a circular informing them of the aim and scope of the book congress which is to be held shortly. The three main sections of the congress will be devoted to the technique of books and a commercial and intellectual expansion. In the first section the congress will go into all questions relating to the printing of books as much from the point of view of technique as from that of economic and social considerations. Commercial expansion will be the subject of a very thorough examination in which the achievements in the line of popular production of the German, British and American nations will be examined in the light of French endeavors in a similar direction. In the intellectual expansion section a careful inquiry will be made of the means by which pornographic publications in the French language, very often the product of foreign enterprises, are distribuated abroad, and of the best measures to be adopted to uproot the evil. The question of customs dues on printed matter will also be discussed. Throughout the congress the aim of the development and progress of the French book trade will be kept prominently in view.

MILTONS AT THE HUTH SALE

LONDON, England—On the third day of the sale of the fifth section of the Huth library (letter M) the total amount realized was £5709 12s. 6d., which was considerably greater than that of either of the previous days. This was in part due to the high bidding for the Miltons, of which there was 13. Mr. Quaritch and G. D. Smith were keen competitors for the possession of a perfect copy of the first edition of Comus, 1637, which ultimately fell to Mr. Smith for £800, and accordingly becomes another of America's literary treasures. Mr. Smith also secured a fine copy of "Paradise Lost," 1667, with the first title page, for which he paid £100; another copy, with the fourth title page, brought £45 (Friedman). A copy of "Lycidas," 1638, for which Mr. Huth paid four guineas in 1858, was sold to Mr. Quaritch for £475; and a fine copy of the "Poems," 1645, brought £160 (Maggs), as against £15 in 1854.

The second highest price of the day, £600, was paid by G. D. Smith for the "Mirror of the World" with three leaves in facsimile, printed by Caxton in 1480; it is one of eight perfect copies known, and cost £231 in 1868. A copy of the L. Andrew edition of the same work, circa 1510, was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £170. The same buyer paid £565 for the unique copy of the play "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1612; also £210 for a very early quarto, the "Merry Jest of a Shrew" (1580), from which Shakespeare possibly drew. Massucin's "Novellino," 1484, realized £115 (G. D. Smith). Sir Sidney Lee has pointed out that it was from this "Neapolitan Boccaccio" that Bandello derived his classical version of Romeo and Juliet in 1554, and that the original story is in the Greek romance of "Anthia and Abrocomus," by Xenophon Ephesius.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Interest and solicitude arising from change of ownership and control of the Dial, the best literary journal published west of the Alleghanies, will not be confined to the middle West region which it is supposed to represent and serve, Chicago being its place of publication. Francis Browne, who made the Dial what it was and is, was too big a man to bring into being a merely sectional or parochial journal. Consequently it has won a national clientele, not large but representative. Browne gathered about him in the course of the years an excellent corps of reviewers and signed article writers. Few if any of them were members of or promoters of cliques or "schools." They were comparatively if not wholly free from subserviency to publishers. Consequently the Dial became a singularly unprejudiced, candid and free periodical, one far more likely to judge a book on its merits than some eastern journals owned or controlled by publishing houses or in the hands of editors "with friends."

Moreover, the Dial has been more distinctly American in its standards than some of the New York and Boston weeklies and monthlies. Browne was a friend as well as biographer of Abraham Lincoln. In some respects his life of Lincoln is one of the best interpretations of the man that has been written. Lincoln's ideals for his country and Browne's ideals were alike in that they came up out of the national life and were not a reflection of the opinions of a mother country. Browne grew up to love literature under a very different environment from Lowell, Norton, Aldrich, Curtis, Garrison, Gilder, Alden and the other distinguished editors of the East. He was less under the spell of the British tradition than they were and had not been as much influenced by schools, universities and the society of literary and æsthetic exquisites. He lived and worked in the heart of a great continent and had his tripod set up in a city that had come up like a gourd in the night. These other men had always lived on the rim of the land fronting Europe and never dared to wholly scorn what Europe might say about their work. They also had lived and worked in communities which had been growing for two centuries. It was inevitable that Browne should be more American—in the sense that Lincoln and Whitman were American—than these scholar-editors of the coast cities were; and his writings showed it, as also did his choice of helpers.

But let it not be thought because this was so, that therefore Browne was unmindful of the proprieties either of art or morals, or that he developed a journal conspicuous for its disregard of the standards of the past, or that he was specially hospitable to the radical thinker or literary faddist. This was far from being so. In some respects he outpuritaned the Puritans, and was more exacting as to form and content of his reviewers' work than most of his contemporaries among editors were. The best literature of the world he had at his tongue's end and at memory's behest, and a book or author claiming a right to be included in this circle had to meet severe tests. So that he cannot be charged with responsibility for any laxity of intellectual or moral standards in the appraisals made by his staff. He was not an iconoclast though a liberal; and if he did not dance when Boston or New York or London piped, neither did he try to induce Chicago to become a Paris or like unto ancient Rome or Corinth.

Mention of the Dial and the success that for a generation came to it under the direction of Browne, inevitably provokes reflection on that earlier periodical with the same name to which Emerson, Margaret Fuller, A. Bronson Alcott, Henry Thoreau, George Ripley and other men and women of greater or less eminence contributed from 1840 to 1844. It was shorter lived than its Chicago namesake, and won a much smaller constituency, but a more striking reputation while being published. Its contributors were celebrities of their day in a narrower world than now greets the American author. While they wrote the Dial and brought it forth they had centered upon them the inquiry and criticism of a public much more given then than now to candid appraisal of such ventures. Orthodoxy, when it did not attack, affected to treat with disdain the organ of the new transcendental movement. It watched the venture carefully, but not sympathetically. Conservative liberalism was almost as suspicious and critical as was orthodoxy. Hence the Dial lacked not for publicity while it came forth; and its rise and fall are part of the literary and religious history of the time.

Of the school of thought which this earlier Dial represented, one only, Frank B. Sanborn, still pens comment on events, men and books to the steady profit of readers of the Springfield Republican and of such books as come forth from his Concord library. He, more than any other man of the eastern United States, spans the generations that have seen striking changes in the religious, ethical and æsthetic standards of New England, and he, better than any man now can comment upon the contributions made to their time and country by large personages of the past, Lincoln, Emerson, Webster, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Channing and Parker. He has begun publication of an autobiography, which, if it covers his later years as fully and candidly as it does the earlier ones, will be counted memorable by a generation privileged to read it in its entirety. A native of New Hampshire and a Democrat when to be such in New England was to be looked upon with scorn, he never has bowed the knee to the Massachusetts Whigs and Republicans nor failed to speak his thoughts about them when he has deemed it necessary. A graduate of Harvard, he never has stood for spurious loyalty to alma mater that withholds criticism; and many have been his barbs which have got under the armor of persons whom he rated as academic aristocrats and pharisees. Always interested in speculative problems, theology and religion, for a layman he has been characteristically audacious as well as penetrating in his attacks on ecclesiasticism, hyper-orthodoxy, and pious cant. In short like Charles Francis Adams, he stands out as a representative of a sort of New Englander of the past much more given to open controversy and frank speech, than men of today are.

JEFFERY AMHERST, AN EMPIRE BUILDER

"Jeffery Amherst." By Lawrence Shaw Mayo. Longmans, Green & Co. New York, London, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. $2.

This enlarged and more than ordinarily well written monograph dealing with the military career and personal character of one of the largest personalities in the history of British imperial expansion, comes from an American's workshop, and a readable book has been made of it. Though Amherst's name is inseparably identified with the conquest of Canada by the British, he cannot be said to have had such attention from biographers in the past as he has deserved. In this book he looms up, if not in a way to command affection, then respect, since he seldom went off prematurely, he always knew what he wanted to do and how he expected to do it, and when the test of his insight into political and military problems of the empire came he was much nearer the truth than men who have become much more famous.

It is true that in his later years he misread the signs of the times in the American colonies. But he did not have to incur as much of the blame for the break-down of the British military policy and the triumph of the colonists as did other men, especially the younger Pitt, if Mr. Mayo is to be followed.

Amherst's tutelage in war and its tactics began early with service on the continent, fighting against the French in the seven years' war. He not only fought but he studied tactics. To a nature given to command he added the fruits of study. Then came the summons from William Pitt to cross the Atlantic and capture Louisburg, which he did in a relatively short time. Then followed the clean-up and ejection of France from the dominion and ultimate expulsion of the French military forces that had controlled the continent from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. In this task Amherst did a work in the west comparable, Mr. Mayo claims, with the work for the empire done in the east by Clive. Later came the secondary tasks of putting down Indian outbreaks like that led by Pontiac.

This portion of the narrative is most entertaining and comforting. The part that comes after shows clearly the enervating effects of fame, prosperity and exemption from the routine of arduous pioneering in a new world. The receipt of sinecures and extra salaries began the process of lessening the manhood of the man. He entered politics but did not get far. The American revolution broke and as the oldest of English generals at that time he naturally became the adviser, since he could not be the formal warrior guide of the British forces that were going across seas to defeat the rebels. It is more correct to say that he would not be their leader, for George III. pressed the duty upon him, but Amherst insisted on declining. He had mixed motives no doubt, some of which were hardly disinterested. Later, as commander-in-chief, his official duties were such that he was compelled to action in behalf of the government and, as such he frequently brought upon himself attacks of old admirers; but he was not at heart for excessive disciplining of the American colonists. He had seen them in New York and vicinity or at Albany. He knew the sort of persons they were.

A Tory by temperament, he nevertheless was not averse to friendship with persons of inconspicuous rank if they had parts that commended themselves to him. He was greater as a soldier than as a man, and as a fighter won rather by the thoroughness of his preparations and the massing of his resources than by the brilliancy of his tactics or the inspiriting effect of his personality. Towns in Canada and in the United States bear his name as a sign of the distinction he once had as an empire builder; but a fame that has waned for lack of the man's capacity to make the last half of his life as serviceable and distinguished as the first half.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"Commerce and Industry." By J. Russell Smith. Henry Holt & Co. New York city. $1.40.

This is an excellent specimen of the sort of textbook that is being prepared for the ever-increasing number of youth who are gaining a special education fitting them for business and for a share in trade expansion throughout the world. It is devoted mostly to consideration of man's industries as determined by his environment, by climate, by the topography of the land and by all those factors that are summed up in any study of economic and commercial geography. The United States, Latin-America and Asia have been given most of the space by the author; but it is international in its scope and universal in its method; and as such is a credit to the author and the publisher, whether text, illustration or typography is considered.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—Stephen Graham has made a very happy selection of Alexander Kuprin's work in "A Slav Soul," now translated into English. Kuprin, as everyone who has read him knows, can write luridly enough, but Stephen Graham has carefully chosen the more genial outpourings from his pen, and this collection of short stories will delight grown-up people and children alike into whose hands they fall. There are two delightful children's stories, "The Elephant" and "The White Poodle" which show an insight into what children love and animals think hardly surpassed by the chief favorites among Kipling's tales of the same genre.

Jervis Wegg has written a detailed history of the city of Antwerp between the years 1447-1559, and his book is interesting not only in the study it affords of a rise to wealth and commercial activity, probably swifter than that of any other European town, but also in the light it throws upon events in the Netherlands during this period. The weaving industry, which had brought great prosperity to Flanders, so that Bruges was the commercial center for western Europe, quickly flagged when England, ever slow to realize or utilize her own capacities, found that she could do her own weaving. Added to this misfortune to the Flemish people, the Zwn, an arm of the sea whereby ships of merchandise carried their cargo to Bruges, gradually dried up, while at the same time the enlarging of the mouth of the Scheldt made Antwerp accessible as a port. The town was, moreover, free both towards those within and without, as freedom was rarely known in the middle ages. Restrictions were few either for traders or buyers, and Antwerp offered to all men a hospitality of which they were not slow to take advantage. It became the meeting place for merchants of all nationalities, a circumstance which added greatly to the prosperity of the town.

A further stroke of good fortune came with the opening of the Cape route to India by Portugal. Eastern produce which had previously been landed at Venice and distributed by her to the rest of Europe now came to Lisbon, from whence it was fetched by Antwerp merchants who undertook its distribution. The town became during these years one of the chief banking centers of Europe; German and Italian financiers piling up great fortunes within its walls. This prosperity which Charles V. found a valuable source of revenue in continuing his foreign war, undoubtedly delivered the people from much interference. Religious persecutions were not unknown, however, and Antwerp was further forced to take part during these years in wars none of her own making. But on the whole her position compared with other towns in the Low Countries was an enviable one. Mr. Wegg has written some very interesting chapters on the art of Antwerp, and many excellent illustrations add to the value of a fine and scholarly piece of work.

A popular account of the Williamson Expedition to the Bahamas written by Victor Allemandy, is to be published entitled "The Wonders of the Deep," with reproductions of many of the pictures taken under the ocean by the cinematograph.

The Cornhill announces that among the contributors to its new volume, beginning this month, are Lady Ritchie, George Birmingham, and Sir Henry Lucy.

Eric Erskine Wood has written a book of travel entitled "A Bachelor in Japan."

Edward Clodd's memoirs are to be published in the autumn.

Miss Edith Richards has written a memoir of Mrs. Thomson, wife of the Archbishop of York. The book includes many anecdotes of celebrated people whom Mrs. Thomson counted among her friends, such as Gladstone, Disraeli, Tennyson, and Browning. Her son, Basil Thomson, has written a preface to the volume.

Mr. Lloyd George is contributing a foreword to Miss E. D. Proud's volume on "Welfare Work," describing various experiments for improving the conditions in factories. The book will be ready very shortly.

A study of the evolution of "The Colonial Policy of France," by A. Girault, is to be published in the series under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Each colony is examined separately with the different tariff regimes to which it has been subjected, as they affect its economic and financial situation.

Bernard Shaw has recently published in one volume his plays "Androcles and the Lion," "Overruled," and "Pygmalion," and, as he had done on previous occasions, he includes with the plays a preface of some length, setting forth his views. The subject of the preface to "Androcles and the Lion" is the "Prospects of Christianity." Sometimes Mr. Shaw is merely cynical without being profound, at other times he is both; on occasions he puts cynicism aside and speaks not at humanity for the purpose of exposing its weaknesses and ridiculing its follies but as he himself deeply thinks and feels. At such times he is always arresting by the very simplicity and straightforwardness of his conclusions. Too apt to generalize and work himself into a corkscrew of impatience over the hypocracies and inanities of his fellow beings, he tilts frequently, not at wholly imaginary windmills, but at windmills not sufficiently within the experience of ordinary men and women to be of wide practical application. His preface on the "Prospects of Christianity" has some startlingly wise and profound statements in it, and every honest thinking man who reads it, will find himself unavoidably confronted with the question which Mr. Shaw puts to him as to the whole world, a question which practically amounts to this: When is mankind, which now outwardly accepts Christianity as its religion, going to make that religion practical in its daily life?

"Women in War," is the title of a book by Francis Gribble to be published shortly. It is a record of the work accomplished by women in war from the days of the Amazons up to the present time.

DIARY OF SECRETARY TO ALBERT GALLATIN

"The Diary of James Gallatin, Secretary to Albert Gallatin, a Great Peacemaker." Edited by Count Gallatin. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. $1.75.

Originally issued in 1914, this frank diary has been so much in demand that this new and better edition has been furnished. The diarist does not create the impression of having been a worthy son of so fine a man as Albert Gallatin, the Swiss financier and diplomat, whose services to the young republic have never had adequate recognition from historians or by the people. But as his father's son and secretary he saw the high life of London, Paris, Baltimore and Washington at a most interesting stage of history, and put down with a certain naive candor comments on the kings, princes, dukes, prime ministers and ambassadors whom he met which were only equaled by his sometimes discreet and sometimes otherwise comments on the wives and daughters of these celebrities.

The result is a book of a kind not often found in American historical literature, more Gallic in type and in quality than usually is the case. Napoleon, Madame de Stael, George IV. and Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington and the Duc d'Orleans, Comte D'Orsay and Baron Humboldt, President James Madison and Henry Clay, Alexander Baring and John Jacob Astor are only a few of the conspicuous persons on whom sidelights of interpretation are thrown by the insight of a keen youth, with an eye to character interpretation and an ear for the gossip and talk that came his way owing to his post as diplomat's secretary and as a member of a family highly respected in France for the services rendered by previous generations.

The historian gets from the diary clear indications of what the obstacles were that Albert Gallatin, Adams, and the other commissioners had to overcome both at Paris and at London before the errand on which they had been sent came to a happy ending in the treaty of Ghent and the supplementary negotiations in which Gallatin figured most prominently. He undoubtedly was the man whose knowledge of Europe and of the ways of Europeans best fitted him to be assigned to the task; and had he not been a genuinely courteous and patient as well as firm-willed sort of American the era of good will between the United States and Great Britain which the new treaty heralded might have been long delayed. It required a finesse of which neither John Quincy Adams nor Henry Clay were masters. Not the least interesting document of the book is the appended treaty of Trianon, the text of which Gallatin Sr. came upon by accident, showing the duplicity of Napoleon in his negotiations with the United States.

AMERICA'S PREPAREDNESS

"Preparedness and America's International Program." Proceedings of American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia. $1.00.

By making its twentieth annual meeting a time for discussion of this timely and profoundly fundamental issue the Academy did a real service, and it has added to it by prompt issuing of the complete report. Under the sub-topics of: the basis for durable peace, the international program of the United States and the effect of a large military establishment on domestic institutions and policy, educators, journalists, clergymen, lawyers, lawmakers and officers in the navy and army shared in this discussion. The record shows clearly the divided opinion of the country's ablest men.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

"Industrial Preparedness." By C. E. Knoeppel. Engineering Magazine Company, New York, $1.00.

An ardent plea for stricter attention by manufacturers and merchants in the United States to the methods of efficient production and distribution of goods which Germany in peace and in war has found giving her an advantage in the competition for existence. The writer is for vigorous and prompt action, for standardizing, centralizing and increasing the output of the nation's factories and shops, and getting the nation ready for any attack from without, whether of a military or economic sort.

MILTON BIBLIOGRAPHY

A topical bibliography of the works in English and French which have to do with the life, home environment, education, theology, politics and literary output of John Milton, has been prepared by Prof. Edward N. S. Thompson of the University of Iowa. The Yale University Press publishes it and it will find its way afar as a serviceable tool in libraries where for any reason there is research, amateur or professional, into the career of a major figure in English letters and English Puritanism. The book is frankly selective and does not pretend to be complete.

AMERICAN NOTES

Louis A. Coolidge, who was the chosen biographer of Senator Orville Platt, has written a compact life of Ulysses S. Grant.

Gamaliel Bradford, who is coming to be one of the leading analysis of character and portrait painters among those who use English prose as their medium, announces "Portraits of Women," chiefly French and English.

One of the least worked areas by the war correspondents has been Palestine and Asia Minor. Alexander Aaronsohn, a native of Palestine, trained in the United States in the department of agriculture, and at the time the war broke out one of the chief men of the Jewish colony in Palestine, has written entertainingly and informingly of the effect of the war in his book, "With the Turks in Palestine."

John Hay's poems have been collected by Clarence Hay, and will include much new material.

Prof. Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania, eminent hitherto as an economist, has turned hymnist and has issued "Advent Songs: A Revision of Old Hymns to Meet Modern Needs."

The miscellaneous writings of Francis Lieber are now to be had. In serviceable contributions to the life and ideals of his adopted country, this German emigrant to the United States has not been excelled. Jurist, philosopher and humanitarian, he made his mark as teacher, journalist and codifier of law.

The history of the United States by Capt. George Clark of the United States navy, which is used as a textbook at the naval academy, Annapolis, has been brought up to date.

Contemporary life in Athens, as seen by Julia D. Dragoumis, is to be set forth in the guise of fiction in a novel with a Boston publisher this autumn.

When former United States Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana retired from office it was to take up the important work of writing the life of John Marshall, greatest of American jurists, whose name is highest on the roll of great interpreters of the constitution. The two volumes to be issued this year cover his life down to the date of his being made a supreme court judge in 1800.

The latest "feature" of the department store book trade devised to induce patronage is for an invitation, formal and up to date as to mode, to be sent out to citizens to share in a Kipling hour or a Stevenson hour. Readings from the author, music and social intercourse are the bait. The dealer gets his profit from contacts with his guests and from sales that follow the social function.

The government is to be congratulated on a reduction of the official postal guide from $3.50 to 75 cents per volume.

The Princeton University Press very shrewdly recently let itself be host of the booksellers of New Jersey. Steps were taken to form the New Jersey Book Trade Association.

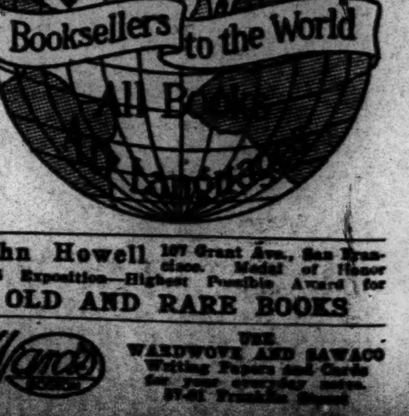
The publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary announce a coming abridgement of the same, to be known as Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Third Edition.

Conditions in the paper trade are making it difficult for the Bible societies of England and the United States to get paper in such quantities and on such terms as will permit sale of their products at former prices.

The tenth anniversary edition of the Bellman, Minneapolis, is impressive because the editor has massed the best contributions of the decade for the benefit of readers new and old. This journal has high ideals of independence in its editorial department; its taste in selection of verse is good; and it knows a good short-story manuscript. For much of its success from the literary standpoint it is under obligation to Prof. Richard Burton of the English department of the University of Minnesota.

Yale's pageant next October is to have preliminary publicity in a book to which the most illustrious writers among the alumni will contribute. It will be published in August.

Prof. E. Krehbiel of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in a book on "Nationalism, War and Society," presents somewhat original pacifist arguments.



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REAL ESTATE

All the papers have gone to record whereby George A. Carpenter purchases title from William H. Travers, owner of the Shoe and Leather building situated 203 and 209 Essex street, and extending through to 8, 10 and 12 East street between South street and Atlantic avenue. This is a three-story brick building occupying all of the 13,397 square feet of land, and is devoted principally to offices. The total assessment is $454,900, of which $334,900 applies on the land.

Augustus P. Loring, trustee, has sold to Ida S. Perlmuter the large 4½-story brick building, located 141-147 North street, corner of Fulton place, occupied as stores on the street level and living apartments on the upper floors. The property carries a total assessment of $50,000, with $40,600 of that amount on 2901 square feet o fland.

Francis W. Sargent et al, sold to William J. Stater, who reconveyed title to Edward H. Eldridge, a four-story brick building and 1254 square feet of land, situated 24-26 Lagrange street, near Washington street, taxed for $15,500, land value being $12,500 of that amount.

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

Charles H. Taylor, Jr., has purchased for his own occupancy, the four-story brick residence property numbered 304 Berkeley street near Beacon street, Back Bay. It was owned by William A. Jeffries et al., trustees, and assessed for $31,000. Of this $13,700 applies on 2280 square feet of land. Edward H. Eldredge and Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

Another Back Bay property changed hands numbered 328 Dartmouth street, between Beacon and Marlboro streets, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling owned by Edith W. Beals and purchased by George P. Sawyer. There is a land area of 2992 square feet taxed on $19,400 and the entire valuation is $30,000.

SALE OF MEDFIELD ESTATE

Lillian J. Bigelow and Charles E. Bigelow of Leominster have sold to Charles F. Read of Medfield, who buys for a home, the old J. B. Hale estate, situated on South street, Medfield. There are over 100,000 square feet of land, on which is located a colonial 14-room house, large barn and other outbuildings. The place is taxed on a valuation of $5000. Walter Channing, Jr., Boston, was the booker.

SALE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM

George D. Cox has sold his farm, situated in Kingston, N. H., on the main Derry road, containing 42 acres of land. There is an eight-room house, large barn and several poultry houses. Henry K. Kennett of Groveland buys for a home. George W. Hall was the broker.

INVESTMENT IN ALLSTON

The large investment property at 11 Idlewild street, Allston, has been sold. It consists of a six-story brick and stone apartment building containing 40 suites and 7238 square feet of land. The total assessed value is $92,200, of which $7200 is on the land. Title was given by Joseph Figoff to Arthur C. Hawkins of Lancaster, who bought for investment. Henry W. Savage, Inc., made the sale.

BOUGHT IN BROOKLINE

A. C. Badger has sold 2½ acres of land on the southerly side of Dudley road, Brookline, to Granville Johnson, who is to erect a modern house for his own occupancy. The sale was made through the office of Poole & Bigelow.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Final papers were placed on record this day from the Benoth Israel Sheltering Home to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, mention of which was made in The Christian Science Monitor several days ago. There is a 3½ story brick building, known as the Otis, at 2 to 8 Lynde street, near Cambridge street, together with 5300 square feet of land. All is taxed for $21,000, of which the land carries $18,500.

Another West End sale was made by Janette Segall, owner of the four-story and basemen brick house at number 8 Blossom street, near Cambridge street. Barnett Messer is the new owner. The property is assessed for $7000, including $2600 carried on 800 square feet of land.

Title to the five story brick building at 40-44 Genesee street near Albany street, South End, has this day been transferred from Max Bornstein to Michael Rovinsky. The parcel is taxed $16,800, of which $4800 applies on the 2386 square feet of land.

Elias Sakad et al have purchased from Mary E. Harvey the three story octagon brick dwelling house located No. 25 Claremont Park, off Columbus avenue. The assessors' valuation is $5700, including $2700 on 2205 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

John Burke and wife have taken title to the frame dwelling at No. 51 Elmore street near Walnut avenue, Roxbury, taxed in the name of Mary L. Brinn for $7700. This amount includes $1900 on the 4821 square feet of land.

D. Webster Reddish bought the frame dwelling and lot of land situated 53-55 Sherman street, corner of Ottawa, Roxbury, belonging to Emmaline F. Cheever, and assessed for $6000, $1200 of that amount being the value of 2049 square feet of land.

Final papers were placed on record today by Joseph J. Smith and wife, purchasers of the premises at 24 Athelwold street, corner of Spencer street, Dorchester. This estate consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land, containing 4660 square feet, assessed together for $5600, land value being $1600. Mary J. Murphy conveyed the title.

SALISBURY TAX RATE $21.20

SALISBURY, Mass.—The tax rate for the year has been announced by the assessors as $21.20 per $1000, an increase of $8.40 over the rate of 1915, which was $12.80.

RELIEF FELT IN MEXICO OVER THE OUTLOOK

(Continued from page one)

has heard not one word, nor have there been any visible signs of preparations being made for that event.

Since the Zapatistas have been dispossessed of the towns in the state of Morelos, no apparent progress has been made in any direction, and bandit elements are operating in many sections of the republic, even including those along some of the main railroad lines. The train which left Veracruz yesterday morning was turned back when only a short distance out, and none left for Mexico today because of hostile bands within a few miles of the port city. The conditions are still worse in the isthmus country, and in the north serious troubles are reported almost daily. The people are wondering when these experiences will have passed and government be established on the reform basis of which we have heard so much.

The committee for regulating prices has been definitely discharged, and prices are now governed by the natural law of supply and demand. In some sections the workmen petitioned the government to disband the commission, because it caused stocks to be secreted and so created a greater scarcity in the markets, working injury to all classes.

The confidence lost by the government, because of its changing of the currency, cannot be entirely regained, and the injury thus caused will continue to be a serious obstacle to the success of its policy. The fine appearance of the new bills, and the claim that they are not counterfeitable, deceives no one, and the public are careful not to hold them in possession longer than is absolutely necessary, believing their future to be about as uncertain as was that of the old Veracruz issue.

One of the most disappointing experiences to those who have indulged hopes of the beneficial effects of the reform measures of the revolutionary government has been that of the suspension of work in the higher grades in all the government educational institutions of this city. If the schools cannot be kept up to the maximum, there cannot be very bright prospects for the success of a policy which the government claims is based upon the liberal education of the masses.

No Anxiety Over Delay

Government Hears That General Carranza Favors Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disregarding persistent press reports that this government is worried over General Carranza's delay in replying to Acting Secretary of State Polk's note, concerning the enlarged powers of the proposed international commission, it may be said that the state department shows not the slightest anxiety over the situation. In fact, the in rmation of the department, it became known Wednesday, is that the note was very favorably received by the Mexican government.

This information, of course, was not transmitted to the department formally by the Mexican ambassador designate, but the department always has other ways of getting confidential information as to the feeling of the Mexican government. The confident belief in this case is that General Carranza will agree to the proposals of this government for broadening the scope of the proposed inquiry to include more than settlement of the border controversy.

Officials of department decline to discuss the subjects they think should be included in the commission's program, but prefer to leave that for Secretary Lansing when he returns from his vacation next Monday.

Raiders Story Unverified

General Funston Unable to Trace Any Band Near Finlay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Funston reports to the war department that so far as he has been able to ascertain the story of a band of Mexican raiders operating near Finlay, Tex., is fiction. He telegraphs as follows:

"General Bell makes report that commanding officer of cavalry sent to Finlay last night states that he had locality where 150 Mexicans were reported to have been seen thoroughly scouted and saw no signs of any raiders. General Bell is inclined to believe that the report of presence of Mexican band is a mistake."

The secretary of war has directed that 3000 rounds per machine-gun is authorized for target practice of the national guard machine-gun organizations in the service of the United States.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair, buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

East First st., 583, ward 9; J. W. Moore & Co.; brick storage.
Wyvern st., 8, ward 24; Jos. R. Bronssard, Henry Slocum; frame dwelling.
Greenbrier st., 113, ward 19; Laura M. Vortisch; frame dwelling.
Morraine st., 39, ward 22; Delia C. Cunniff; frame dwelling.
Strathmore rd., 163 rear, ward 25; A. Bruno; frame garage.
Essex st., 89-91, ward 5; trustees of E. D. Jordan; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 173, ward 5; G. Glover Crocker et al.; alter stores and shops.
Water st., 40, Congress and Devonshire sts., ward 5; National Shawmut Bank; alter banking and offices.
Dudley st., 321, ward 12; Jno. A. Williams; alter store.
Washington st., 978-92, ward 6; Columbia theater; alter theater.

SHIPPING NEWS

Four hundred tons of Scotch tweeds, coarse crash, granite and general merchandise comprised cargo of the Allan liner Sardinian, Captain McDonald, which arrived here today from Glasgow. Officers reported favorable conditions. The steamer passed through a school of whales and large numbers of sharks Wednesday.

Longshoremen today began discharging the 5000 bags of sulphite of ammonia brought to Long wharf Wednesday evening from Sydney, C. B., aboard the British steamer Nevada, Captain Willett. The cargo is to be transshipped via the fruit steamer sailing Thursday to Havana, Cuba, and is an unusual cargo for this port.

Mackerel were brought to the South Boston fish mart today and the usual supply of groundfish was on hand. There were no swordfish arrivals. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $5.25, steak cod $7.75@9.50, market cod $3.75, pollock $3.75@4.50, large hake $3.25, small hake $2.50, cusk $3.75, and mackerel $10@10.50. Mackerel arrivals: Norma 15,000 fresh, 215 bbls. salted, and Corsair 25,000 fresh and 225 bbls. salted. Groundfish arrivals: Str Wave 34,800 pounds, str Ripple 60,000, schrs Jeanette 131,000, Harriett 113,500, Delphine Cabral 34,500, Hortense 19,400, Blanche 21,000, and Eva Avina 4000. The Harriett also had one swordfish.

Steamship Bowden of the United Fruit Company's fleet came in today from Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jamaica, discharged 24,000 stems of bananas, and sailed this afternoon for Norfolk to load coal for Jamaica. The Limon sailed this morning for Havana and Port Limon, in command of Captain Nickerson, who relieved Captain Terfry, who remained at home for one trip.

Captain Bond of the steamer Ontario, arriving here today from Norfolk, reports sighting the Norwegian bark Clan Galbraith last Wednesday night, in tow of a tug. The bark was last reported stranded seven miles east of Shinnecock July 22, while bound from Avonmouth to New York. The Ontario brought 100 passengers, and Captain Bond reported sighting a British war vessel lying between Cape Charles lighthouse and Cape Henry sea buoy Tuesday night, evidently waiting for the German submersible liner to sail from Baltimore.

This afternoon the British steamer Knight of the Garter, Captain Stephens, which arrived below Wednesday afternoon from Havre, France, came up to Mystic piers, Charlestown, to load steel and grain for the French government. The vessel is expected to sail Monday for St. Nazaire, France. The Knight of the Garter was held in President roads by port officials until this afternoon.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Sardinian, (Br) McDonald, Glasgow.
Str Bowden, (Nor) Jensen, Port Antonio, Jam.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorn, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Glouceser, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Tug Germantown, Camp, Newburyport.
Tug Neptune, Sears, Sandwich, twg bg Nesquehoning.
Tug Waltham, twg bgs Mount Hope and Braddock.
Schr Clara A. Donnell, Hinckley, Jacksonville.
Str Prince George (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S.
Tug Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, towing barges 785 and 740.
Schr A. J. Sterling (Br) Merriam, Walton, N. S.
Schr F. G. French (Br) Goodwin, St. John, N. B.
Schr Novis (Br) Hines, Millers Creek,
Schr D. W. B. (Br) Smith, St. John N. B.
Tug Triton, McCoy, Norfolk, towing barges Occidental and Pottsville.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Cleared

Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Quantico, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Prince George (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Hathaway, Bath.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bangor.
Str Steelville (Br), Murray, Swansea.
Str. Nicholas Cuneo (Nor), Hansen, Port Antonio.
Schr Harry W. Lewis (Br), Berry, Port Greville, N S.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Juno, Gothenburg; Caracas, Curacoa and San Juan; City of St Louis, Savannah; Egyptiana, Fowey; El Occidento, Galveston; Omsk, Hartlepool; Tyninghame, Gibraltar; Allanton, Marseilles; Prinz Willem I, Amsterdam via Paramaribo; Tambor, Rotterdam; Alabama, Port Arthur; Bermudian, Bermuda; Zaandijk, Rotterdam and Kirkwall; Almiranto, Cartagena; Radja, Batavia.

TAX COLLECTORS AT BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Tax Collectors Association were guests Wednesday of Collector Elroy Sherman Thompson of this city, secretary of the association, for their annual summer meeting.

WILLIAM M. PREST NEW MEMBER OF LICENSE BOARD

(Continued from page one)

Messrs. Cole and Baxter as members of the new water ways board was presented by the Boston C. L. U.

The list of other nominations follows:

John B. Tivnan of Salem, Henry M. Pollock of Boston, Charles G. Dewey of Boston, Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, associate members of the commission on mental diseases. Terms, four years, three years, two years, and one year respectively.

Ellen W. Gray of Boston, member advisory prison board.

Clarence E. Perkins of Winthrop, member nautical school commission.

J. Joseph Doherty of Lynn, clerk district court of southern Essex.

George R. Warfield of Gardner, judge first district court northern Worcester.

Ellen W. Gray was nominated in place of Maude M. Rockwell, who has resigned from the new advisory prison board.

Mr. Warfield was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Judge Dunn of the first district court of northern Worcester.

For 10 years the new appointee to the licensing board, Mr. Prest, has been an associate worker at the South End house settlement, with which Robert A. Woods, recently replaced on the licensing board, is connected. His interest in social work also is shown by his connection with the Wells Memorial Association for workingmen, of which he is a trustee.

He has taken a prominent part in politics in the city of Boston. Formerly he was a member of the ward 9 Republican committee, and in 1909-10 he was the treasurer of the James J. Storrow campaign committee, in Mr. Storrow's first contest for mayoralty. He is a trustee of Wesleyan Academy and was formerly a captain of a Massachusetts volunteer militia company.

The appointee was graduated from Amherst College in 1888, previously having studied at Wesleyan Academy. He was given the degree of bachelor of laws by Boston University school of law in 1891. Since then he has practiced law in Boston. Mr. Prest also is president of the Amherst Alumni Association and president of the Paul Revere Trust Company, director of the State Street Trust Company and a trustee of the estate of Charles D. Sias.

His parents on the paternal side were descendants of French Huguenot family; on the maternal side of an old Scotch family. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

Governor McCall's statement replying to that of Mr. Gow is as follows:

"I have been too busy to read any considerable portion of Mr. Gow's long statement. When it takes one three columns in which to tell why he resigned from a commission, I think it not unkind to say that it is quite time he resigned, if indeed it does not show that he should never have been appointed.

"I take it that the trouble with Mr. Gow lies in his conception of an executive office, in which it is one's paramount obligation to do his duty in strict obedience to law. Neither the Governor nor any other public officer is above the law. They are all bound to it, whether they like it or not. If it should be changed, it is for the people to change it in the appointed way. It would be intolerable to have four-score commissions each setting itself up as a little legislature and putting in force its petty enactments over the people. Law under such a system would surely become a mere scrap of paper.

"In the place held by Mr. Gow at the head of the excise board I thought it better that the public should have the benefit of the vision of an able, fearless and honest lawyer, and I took the only course open to bring that about. Between Mr. Ranney and Mr. Gow the public will have to judge.

"My action was consistent with entire respect for Mr. Woods. His term of office had expired and it was my constitutional duty to appoint a successor, with the power of choosing from the entire citizenship of Boston. Mr. Gow's statement in his letter of resignation was nothing less than an arrogant assumption that an office holder, after his term has expired has a vested right to the office. The statement that there was any preelection bargain not to reappoint Mr. Woods or to demote Mr. Gow is wholly preposterous and false.

"After all the partisan slurring of motives, the issue is wholly shown in the personnel of the commission itself. I am chiefly responsible for the commission that is in place of the commission that was, and of which Mr. Gow was the chairman. I believe the present excise board will not suffer in comparison with any similar board which has ever existed either in Boston or elsewhere. It is made up of very able and conscientious men. I feel sure that it will exercise whatever discretion it has under the law in the interest of temperance and morality, and I feel sure also that it will not join the criminal classes by disregarding the law it is sworn to observe and enforce.

"No Liquor Deal'

Governor's Campaign Manager Denies Interest Was Considered

Charles S. Baxter of Medford, who was Governor McCall's campaign manager last fall, gave out a public statement today denying that there was a deal between the McCall campaign leaders and the liquor traffic relative to the removal of Robert A. Woods from the licensing board and the demotion of Chairman Charles R. Gow. Mr. Baxter also denied that he had introduced License Commissioner Ranney to liquor dealers who were under the ban of the excise board.

Mr. Baxter said in part: "I was campaign manager for Governor McCall and I want the public to know that there was absolutely no deal or arrangement of any kind between the management of the Governor's campaign and any liquor interest in Boston or anywhere else in the state. Such charges are made every fall by one political party against the other and it is an old political habit to lay defeat in Boston to the manipulation of the liquor interests.

"Governor McCall last year gained generally in every city and town in the commonwealth and his gain in Boston over the previous year was not so great as in other cities and towns. A superficial examination of the election returns will absolutely verify this statement.

"In connection with the charges of Mr. Gow, I assume that he refers to me as the lieutenant who had a conference with him after the election of Governor McCall. It is true that I met Mr. Gow after Governor McCall's election, but it was not at my request. The method of bringing about that meeting was interesting. I met Thomas Dwyer, treasurer of the Democratic state committee, and an old neighbor of mine in the city of Medford, who asked me if I knew his friend, Chairman Gow of the excise board. I replied that I did not, and he said 'I would like to have you meet him.'

"Shortly after I received an invitation from Mr. Gow to lunch with him at his club, the Engineers' club. Prior to that I did not know the man by sight. He was introduced to me by Mr. Dwyer, who was present. The object of the meeting I soon learned was to enlist my influence for the reappointment of Mr. Woods. I heard what Mr. Gow had to say in regard to Mr. Woods' virtues, but made no comment upon them.

"I have not spoken to Mr. Gow since that time. I have never mentioned this matter to Governor McCall, nor have I at any time sought to influence him in regard to Mr. Woods or any other candidate. The appointment of Mr. Ranney was as much of a surprise to me as to any one else in the city of Boston."

"I am not surprised at Mr. Gow's statement, because Major Walsh, brother of former Governor Walsh, and a man very close to Mr. Gow, not as a 'politician' or 'lawyer,' I assume, but as a 'friend,' met me in the Hotel Lenox after Mr. Gow's resignation and asked me to have Governor McCall write Mr. Gow to come in to see him with a view to withdrawing his resignation. The major further told me that Mr. Gow, unless he was sent for, was going to write a scathing letter to the press. I said, 'Let him write it.' Certain Democratic politicans have been greatly interested in the excise board since the advent of Mr. Gow on that board. With new men and a new regime, the people of Boston can now hope to see the excise board taken out of politics and a decent administration of its affairs given by impartial men.

"I have been asked in the morning press by Arthur G. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, to state publicly whether it is true that I introduced to License Commissioner Ranney liquor men who were under the ban of the excise board. In reply, I desire to say publicly, that I have never introduced Mr. Ranney to any liquor dealers in the city of Boston.

"As for a newspaper headline, 'Baxter with liquor men,' I have practiced law in Boston for over 20 years and during that time I have never had a case directly or indirectly with the excise board of the city of Boston, and I have never entered the offices of that commission. So much for my being mixed up with any liquor interest in Boston."

Relative to the question asked Mr. Baxter by Superintendent Davis, Chairman Fletcher Ranney of the Boston license board today made the following statement:

"My memory contains no recollection of such a meeting. It is hard to go back a month and a half and remember everybody one has met. But if there was any such meeting, I am sure it was merely casual and without significance. At any rate it was not important enough to cause me to remember it.

"I don't remember meeting Mr. Baxter on the day that the executive council confirmed my nomination. I did meet him on the day my appointment was made and he, like others, congratulated me. My personal belief is that Mr. Davis' informant is mistaken."

Did Not Seek Place

Mr. Prest Says No Politicians Urged Him to Accept

Mr. Prest, upon receiving notice of his appointment, said:

"I did not seek the place. I was urged to accept the appointment by some of the most influential and reputable men in Boston, but they were not politicians. No politician urged me to take it or got the appointment for me. I represent no special interest, no sect and no faction. I am beholden to no one for my appointment.

"If the Governor has personal beliefs as to how the board should act, he did not disclose his beliefs to me. The only injunction the Governor laid upon me was to the effect that he hoped the board would be independent, and openminded, and impartial. And his parting word was that he hoped the board would be one of the best boards we ever had. I shall try to make it such."

RURAL CREDIT BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nominations of Charles E. Lobdell, Great Bend, Kan.; George W. Norris of Philadelphia; W. S. A. Smith, Sioux City, Ia., and Herbert Quick, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., as members of the new farm loan board were confirmed unanimously on Wednesday by the Senate.

U. S. SURVEYING SOUTH AMERICA PAPER MARKET

Special Agent R. S. Barrett Explains Inquiry Into New Outlet for Product to Be Opened Up Within Two Years

A survey of the paper and printing machinery market of South America is to be made soon by the United States government, with Robert S. Barrett, special agent of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and former president and editor of the Alexandria Gazette of Alexandria, Virginia, and owner and publisher of the Mexico City Daily Record, Mexico City, detailed to make a report on the needs of all South American countries in this field.

Mr. Barrett, who is now in New England for conferences with paper manufacturers, will spend a year and a half on the investigation. In an interview with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor yesterday he said that while United States manufacturers are certainly not able to take care of orders from other countries at the present time, in a year and a half there is a strong possibility that they will be glad to receive orders from outside markets. It is with the idea of finding these future markets that the government has taken steps at this time.

"The government," said Mr. Barrett, "is looking forward to a period when the present abnormal conditions of the United States paper market will subside and the country will be in a position not only to take care of its own demand but to enter the markets of the world. This work is entirely for the future. Under present conditions it is impossible to supply the outside market.

"The present conditions in this country, result first from the very large domestic demand caused by increased circulation of newspapers due to the demand for international news; second, the need of the United States to supply the world with paper owing to the cutting off of the European manufacturers; third, to the scarcity of raw material, due principally to the stoppage of imports of wood pulp from Scandinavia and from Canada, and the entire cutting off of the rag supply from Europe.

"However, we are gradually meeting these conditions by working every mill in the country to its fullest capacity, and when the European war is over and Europe is able to take care of its own paper needs, and we are able to secure an abundant supply of raw material, we will be in a position to do a large export business, especially with South American countries. It is for the purpose of laying before the American manufacturer the exact requirements of those countries that the survey is being undertaken.

"Massachusetts, of course, as a center of the paper industry of the United States, is vitally interested and I have found the most cordial cooperation from manufacturers I have met here so far. It is my intention to lengthen my visit here that I may interview all the principal manufacturers of the state.

"With reference to present paper prices, I should say that a reasonable increase in the former price of all grades is justified and this high price will continue as long as there is a scarcity due to the heavy demand.

"The newspapers of this country must be prepared to meet these conditions by reducing the volume of their newsprint. The circulation must be reduced; the number of pages in some instances cut down and every economy practiced in order that the demand may be brought within the confines of the supply."

Asked about the reports of a combination in the paper trade which, it has been alleged, is keeping the price of paper up, Mr. Barrett said that he knew nothing of this and that it was entirely beyond the scope of his investigation.

"However," he said, "in the main I think the large manufacturers are dealing fairly with the consumer and the very high prices which have been charged in some instances are due to the unscrupulous manufacturer who is taking advantage of the situation. This is the expcetion, however, and not the rule. At a recent meeting of the Virginia Press Association, of which I am president, one publisher reported that he had made a contract with a manufacturer in the last few days for $2.60 per 100 pounds and that same manufacturer, I ascertained in New York yesterday, had refused $3.75 per 100 pounds for the same quality of paper for export.

"I believe this paper investigation to be a big thing. The outlook is that we will need a market for paper, and South America is our natural market. As business relations between South America and the United States improve, all lines of manufactures will be stimulated, and as there is practically no paper manufacturing material in South America, these countries must entirely depend on an outside source of supply. The United States will be prepared to enter this market and take care of it."

MALDEN TAX $21.40

MALDEN, Mass.—The tax rate for 1916 is $21.40, a decrease of $1.40 from last year, according to an announcement of the assessors today. Lower state, county and park taxes are partly responsible for the reduction in rate. Valuation is increased more than $1,000,000. Personal estate this year amounts to $9,688,800 and real estate $34,019,400, a total valuation of $43,846,391 against $42,737,191 last year. There are 14,029 poll tax payers, an increase of 10 over last year. The decrease is the first since 1909.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Aug. 3
*United States, for Copenhagen	Aug. 3
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Aug. 5
*Cretic, for Genoa via Naples	Aug. 5
*Pannonia, for Falmouth-London	Aug. 5
*New York, for Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Aug. 5
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Aug. 5
Patria, for Naples, via Oran	Aug. 8
Andania, for Falmouth-London	Aug. 12
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Aug. 12
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
*Kroonland, for Liverpool	Aug. 15
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Aug. 17
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Aug. 17
*Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Aug. 19
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa via Naples	Aug. 19
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	Aug. 19
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Aug. 19
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Aug. 19
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 23
Finland, for Liverpool	Aug. 23
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Aug. 24
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Aug. 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Aug 26
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
Stockholm, for Gothenburg	Aug. 26
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Aug 26
California, for Glasgow	Aug. 26
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Aug. 31

Sailings from Montreal

Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Aug. 3
Ascania, for London	Aug. 5
Metagama, for Liverpool	Aug. 5
Pretorian, for Liverpool	Aug. 12
Sicilian, for Liverpool	Aug. 19
Feltria, for Bristol	Aug 26
Missanable, for Liverpool	Aug. 26
Ausonia, for London	Aug. 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Sicilian, for Montreal	Aug. 4
Celtic, for New York	Aug. 5
St. Louis, for New York	Aug. 5
Tuscania, for New York	Aug. 5
Finland, for New York	Aug. 9
Missanable, for Montreal	Aug. 11
Saxonia, for New York	Aug. 12
St. Paul, for New York	Aug. 12
Baltic, for New York	Aug. 16
Carpathia, for New York	Aug. 19
New York, for New York	Aug. 19
Cameronia, for New York	Aug. 26
Philadelphia, for New York	Aug. 26

Sailings from London

Ausonia, for Montreal	Aug. 5
Pannonia, for New York	Aug. 29

Sailings from Bristol

Feltria, for Montreal	Aug. 9
Folia, for Montreal	Aug. 12

Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York	Aug. 4
California, for New York	Aug. 12
Cameronia, for New York	Aug. 25

Sailings from Rotterdam

Ryndam, for New York	Aug. 19
Noordam, for New York	Aug. 30

Sailings from Bordeaux

La Touraine, for New York	Aug. 5
Lafayette, for New York	Aug. 12
Rochambeau, for New York	Aug. 19
Chicago, for New York	Aug. 26

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	Aug. 9
Bergensfjord, for New York	Aug. 30

Sailings from Copenhagen

Hellig Olav, for New York	Aug. 10
Frederick VIII., for New York	Aug. 17
United States, for New York	Aug. 24

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	Aug. 8

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Aug. 9
*Persia Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 13
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Aug. 15
*Sierra, for Sydney	Aug. 15
*Maitai, for Sydney	Aug. 16
*Ecuador, for Hongkong	Aug. 19
Karimoen, for Hongkong	Aug. 21
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Aug. 23
*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 26
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Aug. 29

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Manila Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 4
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 8
*Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 18
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Aug. 26

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Russia, for Hongkong	Aug. 10
*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	Aug. 24
*Niagara, for Sydney	Aug. 30

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Kamakura Maru, for Seattle	Aug. 8
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Aug. 9
Tjikembang, for San Francisco	Aug. 11
*Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco	Aug. 15
*Canada Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 18
*Yokohama Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
*Monteagle, for Vancouver	Aug. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

*Shidzuoka Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 3
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Aug. 4
Mexico Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 10
*Inaba Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 11
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Aug. 13
*Chicago Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 17
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Aug. 17
*Kamakura Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 23
*Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco	Aug. 28
*Awa Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
*Canada Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 31

Sailings from Honolulu

*Wilhemina, for San Francisco	Aug. 9
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Aug. 15
*Ventura, for Vancouver	Aug. 15
*Niagara, for Vancouver	Aug. 18
*Matsonia, for San Francisco	Aug. 23
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Aug. 29

Sailings from Sydney

*Niagara, for Vancouver	Aug. 3
*Moana, for San Francisco	Aug. 10
*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Aug. 23
*Makura, for Vancouver	Aug. 31

*Carries United States Mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Sardinian	Glasgow	July 20
Buffalo	Hull, Eng.	July 19
Colonian	London	
Wardha	Mediterranean ports	

SATURDAY, AUG. 5

Japanese Prince	Marseilles	

SUNDAY, AUG. 6

Cape Finisterre	Glasgow	
Marstensen	Rotterdam	
Great City	St. Nazaire	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9

Portos	Fowey, Eng.	

THURSDAY, AUG. 10

Devonian	Liverpool	
Eurypylos	Manila	

FRIDAY, AUG. 11

Pruth	Liverpool	
Canopic	Naples	
Lowther Range	Fowey, Eng.	

FIVE INDICTED IN BOMB CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Indictments were returned by the county grand jury on Wednesday charging Warren K. Billings, Thomas Mooney, Mrs. Sena Mooney, Edward Nolan and Israel Weinberg with the killing of eight persons in a bomb explosion here during a preparedness parade July 22.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

UNEVENNESS AGAIN MARKS STOCK TRADING

Pressure Renewed on Motor Issues and Substantial Declines Brought About—Sugar Stocks and N. E. Telephone Off

Much unevenness marked the New York stock market in the first 15 minutes of trading today, and the aspect of the list was much the same as it has been for several days lately. Prices were irregular. After being rather heavy at first as a general thing, quotations came higher, with actual strength in spots. American Locomotive moved up slightly more than a point.

The autombile shares continued under more or less pressure. Some of these companies are not in a particularly favorable position to meet added competition that is likely on account of reduction in price of a certain popular make. Maxwell common dipped more than a point, but regained it later. Reading lost ⅝ of a point, but soon showed a small net gain. Other rails hardened.

Boston stock market dealings again had little of interest. New England Telephone sold down a couple of points, and the rights for the new stock were traded in for the first time around $4.

At the end of the first half hour the automobile shares were weak in New York.

American Beet Sugar opened up ⅛ at 87⅞ and dropped two points before midday. American Woolen was off ¾ at the opening at 43 and declined nearly a point further. Chandler opened unchanged at 101 and sold off a point. Maxwell was down 1⅛ at the opening at 76½ and after advancing to 77½ dropped more than two points. Studebaker opened off ½ at 122½ and receded to 121, rallying a good fraction before noon.

Willys-Overland opened off ½ at 51½ and declined to 50⅜, recovering more than a point later. Mexican Petroleum opened unchanged at 95⅛ and declined to 94¾. Cuba Cane Sugar opened off ⅛ at 57⅜ and dropped well under 55. Crucible opened up ⅛ at 68⅛ and declined under 67. Texas Company sold off nearly 5 points to 187.

American Agricultural Chemical opened unchanged in Boston at 70⅞ and advanced a point. New England Telephone opened off 1⅜ at 132⅝ and declined to 130 on announcement of new stock issue. Tamarack declined a point to 36.

There were some good recoveries in the early afternoon, but trading became very quiet. Some of the motor issues got above last night's closing before the beginning of the last hour. The feature of the Boston market was a rise of more than 2 points in Gulf common.

New Qork total sales 352,700 shares; $2,866,000 bonds.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A steady tone is maintained throughout the naval stores market. Demand is moderate, however. Dealers are not offering concessions, they still ask from 45½ to 46 cents per gallon for turpentine, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Wednesday's market: Turpentine firm 42¼@42½c; sales 478 barrels. Rosin firm: WW $6.65, WG $6.50, N $6.50, M $6.50, K $6.50, I $6.50, H $6.50, G $6.35, F $6.35, E $6.15 D $6, B $5.80; sales 2032 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange.

Am Rys pfd 98½, Elec Stor Bat 66½, General Asphalt com 32¾, do Asp pfd tre 69¾, Lehigh Nav 75, Leh Val Tran 21¾, L T Tran pfd 42¾, Lake Superior 10¼, Philadelphia Co 41, Phila Co pfd 40, Phila Elec 28½, Phila Rap Tr 19¼, Phila Tract 79, Union Tract 44⅛, United Gas Imp 87⅞.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 64¾c, up ¾c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 30⅞d, up ⅝d.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Friday unsettled, probably with showers; moderate southwest to west winds.

For southern New England: Fair tonight, Friday probably showers.

For northern New England: Probably showers tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	69	10 a. m.	74
12 noon	76	2 p. m.	79

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	68	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	68	New York	68
Chicago	76	Philadelphia	70
Cincinnati	76	Pittsburgh	70
Denver	64	Portland, Me.	66
Des Moines	78	Portland, Ore.	60
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	76	St. Louis	76
Nantucket	65	Washington	60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:38	High water,	
Sun sets	7:02	1:42 a.m., 2:07 p.m.	
Length of day	14:24	Moon sets	8:45 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Al-Chalmers	21½	21½	21½	21½
Al-Chalmers pf	74	74¾	74	74
Am Ag Chem	71	72¼	71	71¾
Am Ag Chem pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Am Beet Su	87⅞	87⅞	85⅛	85⅛
Am B S & F Ct	103½	103½	103½	103½
Am Can	54	54¾	54	54¾
Am Can pf	110	110	110	110
Am Car Fy	57	57½	56⅛	56⅛
Am H & L pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
Am Ice Sec	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Am Linseed	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
Am Loco	67½	68¾	67⅜	68¼
Am Smelting	93	93	92⅞	93
Am Smelt pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
Am Sugar	109⅜	109⅜	108½	109
Am Tel & Tel	129⅜	129⅜	129¼	129⅜
Am Woolen	43	43	42	42½
Am Writing pf	28	28	28	28
Am Zinc	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜
Am Zinc pf	62	62	62	62
Anaconda	78⅜	78⅞	78⅜	78½
Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½
Atchison	102	102½	102	102½
Atchison pf	99	99	99	99
At Gulf Ct	62½	64½	62½	64½
Bald Loco	70½	71	70⅜	71
Bald Loco pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
Balt & Ohio	85⅛	85⅜	84⅞	84⅞
Batopilas	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
Beth Steel	430	430	430	430
Brooklyn R T	84½	84¾	84½	84¾
Brook Union	129	129	129	129
B F Goodrich	71¼	72	71¼	71¾
Burns Bros	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Butte & Sup	64⅝	65¼	64½	65
Cal Petrol	18½	19	18½	19
Cal Petrol pf	45	45½	45	45½
Can Pacific	174¼	175	173½	175⅜
Cent Leather	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54¼
Chandler Motor	101½	101½	100	101¼
Ches & Ohio	60	60⅛	59¾	59¾
C M St Paul	95⅜	95⅜	94⅜	94½
C M & St P pf	129½	129½	129½	129½
Chi R I & Pac	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	18⅝
Chi & G West pf	35	35	35	35
Chi & N W	126	126½	126	126
Chi & N W pf	170	170	170	170
Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Chino Copper	47⅛	47¼	47	47⅛
C C C & St L pf	80	80	80	80
Clu Peabody pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
Col Fuel	43	43	43	43
Con Gas	136½	136½	136½	136½
Corn Prod	13½	13½	13½	13½
Corn Prod pf	90	90	89¾	90
Crex Carpet	45	45	45	45
Cruc Steel	68⅛	68⅛	66¾	67
Cruc Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
Cub-Am Sug	221	221	216	216
Cub Am Sug pf	108	108	108	108
Cuban Cane Sug	57⅜	57⅜	52¼	54¼
Cuban C Su pf	94½	94½	93¾	93⅞
Detroit Edison	138⅛	138⅛	138	138
Diamond Match	113	113	113	113
Erie	34¾	35	34⅝	35
Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	51½
Gt Nor pf	117¼	117¼	116⅞	117
Greene Can	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Harv of N J	113¾	113¾	113¼	113½
Ill Cent	102½	102½	102½	102½
Inspiration	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48⅛
Int Con Corp	16	16	16	16
Int Con Corp pf	74	74	73¾	73¾
Int Ag Corp pf	41	41	41	41
Int Mer Mar	25	25⅞	24¾	25⅞
Int Mer Mar pf	86¼	88	86¼	88
Inter Nickel Ct	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼
Int Nick Ct pf	105	105	105	105
Inter Paper pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Kan City So pf	59	59	59	59
Kelley Tires	71	71	71	71
Kennecott Cop	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
Lack Steel	70	70	69¾	70
Lee R & T Ct	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Lehigh Valley	77	77¼	77	77¼
Long Island	35½	35½	35½	35½
Louis & Nash	127⅛	127⅛	127	127
Mackay Cos	81½	81½	81½	81½
Max Motor	76½	77½	75⅛	76¾
Maxwell 1st pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Maxwell 2d pf	54	54	52½	54
May Co	61	61	60½	60½
Mex Petrol	95⅛	95¾	94⅛	95¾
Mex Petrol pf	90	90	90	90
Miami	33¼	33¼	33	33
Mo K & T	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mo Pacific	5	5	4¾	4¾
Nat C & S pf	109¼	109¼	109	109
Nat Enamel	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Nat Lead	63	63½	63	63½
Nevada Con	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
N O Tr & Lt	90	90	90	90
N Y A Brake	126	126	126	126
N Y Central	103⅛	103¼	103	103
NYNH&H	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
N & W	128½	128½	128	128
N & W pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
Northern Pac	110¾	111¼	110¼	110¼
Pacific Mail	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Pennsylvania	55¾	55⅞	55⅝	55¾
Pitts Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½
P C C St L pf	93	93	93	93
Pressed Steel	47½	47½	47⅜	47⅜
Public Service	130½	130½	130	130
*Pullman	160	160½	160	160½
Ray Con	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼
Reading	93	93⅛	93	93¾
Rep I & S	45½	46½	45⅝	46¼
Ry Steel Sp	43	43	43	43
Ry Stl Sp pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
Sears-Roebuck	198¾	199	198¾	198¾
Sears-Rbck pf	126½	126½	126½	126½
Shattuck Ari	26	26	26	26
So Pacific	97⅜	97⅜	97½	97⅜
S P R Sugar	179	179	179	179
So P R S pf	116	116	116	116
So Ry	23	23¼	23	23
So Ry pf	67⅜	67⅜	67	67
Studebaker	122½	123⅜	121	123½
Tenn Copper	25	25	24¾	25
Texas Co	191¼	191¼	187	190
Third Ave	61⅛	61⅛	59¾	60¾
Union B&P	6¾	7	6¾	7
Union B&P pf	42½	45	42½	45
Union Pacific	137½	138¾	137½	138⅝
U P pf	82¾	82¾	82⅝	82¾
United Fruit	158	160	158	160
U S C I P	19½	19½	19½	19½
U S Rubber	53¾	54½	53⅝	53¾
USS&R	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
USS&R pf	50	50	50	50
U S Steel	86⅛	86⅜	86	86⅜
U S Steel pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Utah Copper	77½	77½	76⅞	77¼
Utah Sec	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼
Va-Car Chem	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Va-Chem pf	110	110	110	110
Wabash	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
Wabash A	49¾	50	49¾	49¾
Wabash B	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26¾
West Union	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	93¼
Westinghouse	56	56⅜	56	56¼
W & L E	3¾	3¼	3½	3½
W&LE 1st pf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Willys-Overlnd	51½	52⅞	50⅜	51⅞
Wis Central	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝
Woolworth	136	136	135⅛	135⅛

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.32	1.34½	1.29⅞	1.29⅞b
Dec	1.36⅛	1.38½	1.33⅞	1.33⅞b
May	1.41	1.43¼	1.38⅞	1.39
Corn—				
Sept	.80	.80⅝-	.79⅛	.79⅝-
Dec	.69	.69⅝	.67⅞-	.68¼b
May	.71⅝	.72⅝	.71⅛	.71¼
Oats—				
Sept	.42⅝	.43⅝	.42⅝	.41⅝b
Dec	.45¼	.46⅝	.45	.45⅛-
May	.48⅛	.48⅞	.47⅝	.47⅝
Pork—				
Sept	24.50	24.80	24.50	24.75
Lard—				
Sept	12.55	12.77	12.55	12.72
Oct	...	12.77	12.62	12.70
Dec	12.25	12.40	12.20	12.37

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The wheat list, as was expected, advanced to new high levels with gains amounting to about three cents a bushel. Liverpool's sensational overnight gain of 6 to 8d. had much to do with the fresh outburst of speculation. It seems evident that foreigners are deeply concerned with the less favorable crop outlook in the Canadian northwestern crop failures in the American spring wheat belt. Heavy profit taking sales were noted here but these were gradually absorbed.

There are estimates from conservatives for a wheat crop in the northwestern states of only 125,000,000, compared with 204,000,000 a month ago. Sentiment in the trade appears very bullish, yet there seems to be a little more consideration being given to the technical position of the list. General trade was of enormous proportions.

Corn—Market was active and strong helped largely by the great strength in wheat. It is said that 40 per cent of Kansas and 80 per cent of Missouri have been relieved by showers.

Further rains were predicted for parts of the belt over night. Forecast for the extreme southwest was for fair and warm. Foreign markets were firm.

Oats—Were at new high levels for the movement. The market was influenced by claims that 60 per cent of the northwestern crop was all that remained, losses having been due to heat damage.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
August	13.51	13.70	13.51	13.68
October	13.66	13.98	13.65	13.85
December	13.89	14.23	14.89	14.08
January	13.96	14.40	13.94	14.16
March	14.12	14.32	14.08	14.28
May	14.24	14.50	14.22	14.44

Spots, 13.85; up 40.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Futures steady, active months, 3½ to 7½ points net higher. Spot sales totaled 6000 bales, including 5200 American. Oct.-Nov 8.22½; Jan-Feb 8.17½; Mar-Apr 8.18, May-June 8.16½.

NEW JERSEY BANK DEPOSITS

TRENTON, N. J.—Bank deposits from May 1 to June 30 increased $11,488,459 according to the quarterly statement of the condition of the savings banks, trust companies and state banks just made public by banking and insurance commissioner George Lamonte.

SANTO DOMINGO TRADE DOUBLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trade between the United States and Dominican republic has more than doubled within two years. Imports from the republic grew from $5,500,000 in 1913 to $12,000,000 in 1915, and exports from $4,500,000 to $7,500,000 in half that period.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL'S NAME

DOVER, Del.—Certificate of corporate amendment was filed at state department, to change name of Pennsylvania Steel Company of South Bethlehem, Pa., to Bethlehem Steel Bridge Company.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 3-16, cables 4.76 7-16; franc cables 5.90½ checks 5.91; reichsmarks 71⅞ and 71 15-16; lire cables 6.42, checks 6.42½.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Tin quiet, spot offered 38¼; lead weak, spot offered 6.00, Aug. offered 6.00, Sept. offered 6.00

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass. — The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Algomah	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Allouez	60	60	60	60
Am Ag Chem	70⅞	72¼	70⅞	72
Am Ag Ch pf	100	100	100	100
Amoskeag	73	73	73	73
Am Pneumatic	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Am Sugar	109¾	109¾	109	109
Am Sugar pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Am Tel	129½	129½	129¼	129½
Am Woolen	43	43	43	43
Am Wool pf	95	95¼	95	95¼
Am Zinc	31½	32¼	31½	32¼
Am Zinc pf	62	63	62	62¼
Anaconda	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
Ariz Com	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Atl Gulf & W I	62⅛	64⅝	62⅛	64¼
Atl Gulf pf	63½	63½	63½	63½
B & A	180¾	180¾	180¾	180¾
Bost Elevated	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Bost & Lowell	128	128	127½	127½
Boston & Maine	44	44	44	44
Butte & Balak	1½	1½	1½	1½
Butte & Sup	64½	65¼	64½	65¼
Calumet & Ariz	68½	68½	68½	68½
Calu & Hecla	525	525	525	525
Copper Range	57	57	56¾	57
Cuban Cement	23	23	23	23
East Butte	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11¾
Edison Elec	239	239	239	239
Fitchburg pf	78½	78½	78½	78½
General Elec	168	168	168	168
Granby	80	80	80	80
Hancock	11	11	11	11
Indiana	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Isl Creek Coal	45	45	45	45
Isl Creek pf	89¾	89¾	89	89
Isle Royale	25¾	26	25¾	26
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Lake Copper	11	11	11	11
Maine Central	100	100	100	100
Mason Valley	1½	1½	1½	1½
Mass	11¾	12	11¾	12
Mass Elec pf	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
Mexican Tel	25c	25c	25c	25c
Mexican pf	90c	1	90c	1
Michigan	3	3	3	3
Mohawk	81	81	81	81
Nevada Cons	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
New Eng Tel	132⅝	132⅝	130	130
N E Tel rts	4	4	3¾	3¾
New Idria	12	12	12	12
North Butte	20½	20½	20½	20½
North Lake	1½	1½	1	1
N Y N H & H	58¼	58¼	58	58¼
Old Colony	149	149	149	149
Osceola	80	80	80	80
Pond Creek Coal	13⅛	13¼	13	13
Quincy	81	81	81	81
Ray Cons	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Santa Fe	1⅜	2	1⅝	2
Shannon	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾
South Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
St Mary's	69	69	69	69
Sup & Boston	4	4	4	4
Swift & Co	139	139	139	139
Tamarack	37	37	35⅞	35⅞
Torrington	42½	42½	42½	42½
Trinity	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
Union Pacific	138½	138½	138½	138½
Uni Shoe Mac	54	54	53⅞	54
Uni Shoe M pf	29¾	30	29¾	29¾
United Fruit	158½	160	158	159½
U S Smelting	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
U S Smelting pf	50	50⅜	50	50⅜
U S Steel	85¼	85½	85¼	85⅜
Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
Utah Cons	13	13	13	13
Utah Metal	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
Ventura	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
West End	57	57	57	57
West End pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
Wolverine	48½	48½	48½	48½

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chm 5s 1928	102¼	102¼	102¼
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	81½	81½	81½
Chicago Junction 5s	102	102	102
Swift & Co 5s	100½	100½	100½
U S Sm 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼
Western Tel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Curb market prices include: Aetna Ex 10⅜@10⅝, Ariz Copperfields 1 1-16@1⅛, Barnett Oil 2½@2¾, Booth 13@15, Bost Mont 14-16@1, Butler Chemical 3½@4½, Butte Copper & Zinc 4⅝@5⅛, Caledonia 66@68, Emma 53@54, Flemish 2@2⅜, Goldfield Con 85@87, Grant Motors 9¼@10½, Howe Sound 4½@4¾, Hupp Motors 6⅝@6⅞, Jerome Victor 1⅝@1⅞, Jumbo Ext 75@76, Kapo 5½@6¼, Kenova Oil 40@50, Magma 13@15, McKinley 57@60, Insp Needles 70@73, Mojave 3¼@4, Mother Lode 29@29½, Nipissing 6¾@7, Oatman 25@29, Ok Prod 6¼@6⅜, Peerless Motors 20½@21½, Rex. 17@17½, Jerome Verde 1½@1 9-16, San Toy 14@15, Sapulpa 10@10½, Saxon Motors 65@67, Sub Boat 33@33¾, Success 55@56, Victoria Oil 1@1⅛, White Oak 5½@6½, Zinc Con 4⅛@4⅜, Maxim 4¾@5, Mont Gold 96@98, Cosden 14@14⅜, Cosden Oil & Gas 11@11¼, do pfd 4⅝@4⅞, Chevrolet 180@182, Midvale 60⅞@61¼, Pan Am Pet pfd 86½@88.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices are quoted as follows: Spot copper £107, unchanged; futures £104, unchanged; electro £125, unchanged; sales, spot copper none, futures none. Spot tin £168, up 5s.; futures £168, 15s., up 5s.; straits £168, 15s, unchanged; sales, spot tin 60 tons, futures 120 tons. Spot lead £28, 10s. 6d., off 5s.; futures £27 15s., up 5s.; spot spelter £47, off £3; futures spelter £42, off £5.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Nicholas Cuneo, Tanamo, Cuba, 15,998 stems bananas for W W & C R Noyes.

Str Bowden, Port Antonio, 24,250 stems bananas for United Fruit Co.

Str Chippewa, Jacksonville, 474 cts pineapples, 45 bbls squash.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, 45 bbls potatoes, 50 bbls squash, 346 cts cantaloupes, 218 cts egg plant, 99 bskts apples, 6 cts tomatoes, 13,920 wtermelons.

Metropolitan line steamers, New York, 158 bxs lemons, 5 bxs grape fruit, 66 cts pineapples, 34 bags peanuts, 225 bxs dates.

Boston Receipts

Apples 933 bbls 60 bxs, berries 2153 crts, peaches 12,696 bxs, watermelons 14 cars, cantaloupe 11 cars, California oranges 780 bxs, California fruit 17 cars, pineapples 850 crts, figs 2 bxs, dates 225 bxs, peanuts 34 bgs, potatoes 20,150 bu, onions 2677 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 258 pkgs, last year 735 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $7@7.70; special short patents, $7.75@8; fancy, $8.25; spring clears in sacks, $5.60@6.40; winter patents, $6.50@7.25; winter clears, $5.70@6.70; winter straights, $5.85@6.90; Kansas patents in sacks, $6.70@7.25.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 97½c; No. 3 yellow, 97c; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, 96@96½c; No. 3 yellow, 95½@96c.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white, 54c; No. 2 clipped white, 52c; No. 3 clipped white, 51c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 52½@53c; fancy 38 lbs, 52@52½c; regular 38 lbs, 51@51½; regular 36 lbs, 50½@51c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $23.25@23.75; winter bran, $23.25@23.75; middlings, $24.50@28; mixed feed, $25.50@28.50; red dog, $32.25; linseed meal, $38.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.75; bolted, $4.70; bag meal, $1.80@1.82; cracked corn, $1.84@1.86; oatmeal, rolled, $5.50; cut and ground, $6.05.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $24@25; No. 2 grade, $22@23; No. 3 grade, $17@19; stock, $16.

Straw—Oat, $14.50@15; rye, $9.

Beans—Carlots, choice pea, $6@6.15 bu; red kidney, $5.75@6; yellow eye, $5@5.25; Scotch green peas, $3.50@3.60; California small white, $6.10@6.25; Canadian peas, $3@3.10; lima beans, 7¼@7½c lb.

Potatoes — Norfolk, $2.50@2.62½ per bbl; eastern shore, $4.25@5; sweet, white, $3.50@4 bbl; yellow, $2@3.

Onions—Texas Bermudas, yellow, per crt, $1.75@1.85; eastern shore, per bskt, $1.60@1.75; native, per box, $1.75@1.85.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 36@37c; eastern extras, 34@35c; western extras, 29@30c; western prime firsts, 28@29c; western firsts, 26@27c.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 30½@31c; western creamery extras, 30@30½c; western firsts, 28½@29c.

Fruits—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $3.50@5; strawberries 12@18c bskt; blueberries, 9@16c; blackberries, 8@12½c bskt; western, standard crts, $2@3; raspberries, pints 4@12½c; gooseberries, 4@8c; currants, 4@8c; cantaloupes, flats, 75c@$1; southern standard crts, 50c@$1; watermelons, 35@45c each; peaches, $1.50@2 per six-bskt carrier; Delaware grapes, $1.50@2 per eight-bskt carrier.

Apples—New, $1.25@1.75 bskt; 75c@$1.50 bu box.

Sugar—American Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.65c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.70@7.75c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale groceries quote granulated and fine at 7.95c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 3584 tubs 660 bxs 301,741 lbs butter, 627 bxs cheese, 2912 cs eggs; 1915, 5491 tubs 1430 bxs 522,753 lbs butter, 1583 bxs cheese, 4994 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 12,788 pkgs butter, 4123 bxs cheese, 16,811 cs eggs; 1915, 6326 pkgs butter, 859 bxs cheese, 11,942 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2—Eggs unsettled. Cases returned 21½c, cases included 22c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2—Butter receipts 13,507 market firm; extra 28½c, extra firsts 27½@28c, firsts 26@26½c, packing stock 22@23c. Egg receipts 9341 cases; market firm; firsts 23@23½c, ordinary firsts 22@22½c, storage 23½@24¼c, dirties 14@19c, checks 12@17c.

RAILWAY POINTS

The car department of the New Haven railroad has added new 12-wheel steel coach equipment to the Boston and New York Shore line express leaving the South station at 8:30 a. m.

A special Boston & Maine railroad train left the North station at 6:15 o'clock this morning to cover the Lowell-Lawrence excursion to Old Orchard and return.

The passenger department of the New Haven railroad furnished special service from South station at 10:40 o'clock this morning for a country week party of 100 people en route to Mansfield.

G. W. PEARSON TO BE ADJT.-GEN.

Governor McCall announced this afternoon that he would appoint Gardner W. Pearson adjutant-general to succeed Charles H. Cole, who has just resigned. Mr. Pearson is to take office Saturday

ROCK ISLAND'S LOADINGS UP

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rock Island road's July loadings increased 5505 cars, or more than 5 per cent, despite less loading days than a year ago.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s wi	98⅛	98	98
Am T&T col 4s	91½	91⅜	91½
Am T&T cv 4½s	108½	108½	108½
Anglo-French 5s	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
Armour 4½s	93½	93⅜	93⅝
Atch gen 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
B & O 4s	90⅝	90½	90⅝
B & O cv 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾
B & O 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Beth Steel fdg	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Beth Steel 1st 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
B R T 5s 1918	100	100	100
Cal Gas & El 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Cent Leather 5s	101¾	101¾	101½
C & O cv 5s	93¾	93½	93½
C & O cv 4½s	85	85	85
C B & Q 4s	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
C & Gt W 4s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
Con Gas cv 6s	122	122	122
Dom Can 5s '21 wi	99¾	99¾	99¾
Dom Can 5s '25 wi	99¾	99¾	99¾
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	100½	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Electric 5s	104	104	104
Hud & Man fdg	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
Int MM 4½s	105⅝	105½	105⅝
Inter-Met 4½s	73½	73⅜	73⅜
IRT fdg 5s	98	98	98
Japan 4½s new	85½	85	85
Japan 4½s 2d GS	81	80⅝	81
Manhattan 4s	89⅜	89¼	89¼
N Y Cent 4s	90½	90½	90½
N Y Cent 6s	111½	111⅜	111⅜
N Y C 4½s 1963	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
NY NH & H 6s	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
N Y Tel 4½s	98	98	98
N Y Ry 5s	58¼	58¼	58¼
N Y Ry fdg 4s	73½	73½	73½
Northern Pac 3s	66⅛	66	66
Northern Pac 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
Penn gm ctf 4½s	101½	101⅜	101⅜
Penn cv 4½s	104½	104½	104½
P S N J 5s	92	91¾	92
Reading 4s	95⅛	95	95
Rep I & S 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
R I fdg 4s	72¼	72	72¼
R I 5s	61	60⅝	60⅝
So Bell Tel 5s	101¼	101	101¼
So Pac cv 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
So Pac fdg 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
So Pac cv 5s	103⅜	103¼	103¼
So Ry gn 4s	70⅞	70¾	70¾
So Ry 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼
StL&SF in wi	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
StL&SF gl ctf	69	69	69
StL&SF A wi	68⅛	68½	68½
StL&SF fdg ctf st	70½	70½	70½
StL&SF adj wi	40½	40½	40½
St Paul fdg 4½s	91½	91½	91½
St Paul cv 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
St Paul cv 5s	107¼	106¾	107¼
Third Av adj 5s	78½	78	78½
U P fdg 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
U P cv 4s	93½	93½	93½
U Rl SF 4s	37	36¾	37
U S Rubber 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
U S Steel 5s	105¼	105	105⅛
Va-C Chem 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Va Ry 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝
West Shore 4s	90½	90½	90½
Western Union 5s	100	100	100
West'house cv	115	114½	115

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	98¼	....	98¼	....
Coupon	98¼	....	98¼	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....	100¼	....
Coupon	101⅛	....	101⅛	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
Coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s, '36	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 2s, '38	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 3s, '61	101½	....	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....	101½	....

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	22c	19c	19c
Bay State Gas	15c	12c	15c
Bingham	10½	10	10
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Boston Arizona	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Boston Ely	1	1	1
Boston Montana	99c	92c	95c
Butte London	65c	65c	65c
Champion	10c	8c	8c
Chief	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Cortez Associated Mines	40c	40c	40c
Crown Reserve	45c	45c	45c
Crystal Copper	1⅛	1	1⅛
Davis Daly	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Eagle Bluebell	1¾	1¾	1¾
Earle Eagle	30c	30c	30c
First National Copper	3 11-16	3⅝	3 11-16
Fortuna	19c	17c	17c
Gold Lake	48c	37c	40c
Iron Cap	4	4	4
do pf	6	6	6
Majestic	60c	60c	60c
Mexican Metals	30c	30c	30c
Mojave Tungsten	3¾	3¾	3⅜
Nixon	27c	25c	27c
Ohio Copper	10c	10c	10c
Porcupine Premier	10c	15c	15c
Rex	19c	19c	19c
Rilla Mining	18c	17c	18c
Shamrock	57c	57c	57c
Silver Leaf	2c	2c	2c
Silver Pick	9c	9c	9c
Silver Tip	11c	11c	11c
Success	55c	55c	55c
S. W. Miami full pd	2	2	2
Truro	3	3	3
United Verde Ex	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Zinc	1¼	1	1¼

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous years as follows:

Thursday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$33,988,978	$20,934,533
Balances	3,400,007	1,288,144

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance of $466,649.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—International Nickel Company has purchased 400 acres of land at Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, where it will erect a $4,000,000 plant, with capacity to refine sufficient nickel for use of Great Britain.

LONDON LIST FAIRLY FIRM BUT IS QUIET

Approach of Holiday on Saturday Aids Restriction of Business—Gilt-Edged Section Supported—Americans Lower

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets quiet and unchanged at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—The undertone of the stock exchange markets generally was firm today. Business remained slow. It was restricted by continued trying weather and the approaching holiday on Saturday.

Notwithstanding the fact that money was more usable the gilt-edged section was supported. There was moderate investment buying of home rails.

American shares were irregular but lower in the main. After a reaction Steel common rallied.

Canadians were inclined to sag. South American rails were checkered.

Sentiment in allied bonds was cheerful. The French loan was in demand, despite steadier exchange rates. Brazilians were mixed.

Buying by Johannesburg made Kaffirs strong.

Oils were dull.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Atchison	101⅞	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	84⅝	⅝
Canadian Pacific	178⅝	*3⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅛	⅛
Chicago Great Western	11⅞	..
St. Paul	94⅞	⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅛	..
Erie	35	..
do 1st pf	51⅜	1
Louisville & Nashville	126½	1
Kansas & Texas	4½	*1
New York Central	103¼	⅛
Norfolk & Western	127½	1
Ontario & Western	25½	⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅝	..
Reading	92⅝	⅜
Southern Railway	23⅛	⅛
Southern Pacific	97⅝	⅜
Union Pacific	137⅝	⅜

*Advance.

DIVIDENDS

Lanston Monotype Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Butterick Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share payable Sept. 1. to stock of record Aug. 15.

Quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share will be paid on capital stock of Tampa Electric Company Aug. 15, to stock of record Aug. 7.

The Caney River Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Aug. 21 to holders of record Aug. 9.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 65c a share, payable Aug. 25 to holders of record Aug. 21.

The General Asphalt Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 14.

Directors of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, a subsidiary of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, have declared a final dividend in liquidation of $8.40, making a total of $103.40 per share.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

June—		Increase
Total revenue	$5,905,514	$1,024,116
Net revenue	1,489,398	1,008,848
For 12 months: Year ended June 30—		
Total revenue	69,077,343	6,965,790
Net revenue	14,155,087	3,276,614

DETROIT UNITED

June—	1916	1915
Gross	$1,370,848	$1,106,372
Net	363,251	280,050
Net income	186,653	104,722
Jan. 1 to June 30—		
Gross	7,531,237	6,076,688
Net	2,330,829	1,799,431
Net income	1,352,470	817,387

DELAWARE & HUDSON

June—		
Ouer revenue	$2,231,603	$317,290
Oper income	600,558	*6,367
For 12 months—		
Oper revenue	25,922,670	3,220,728
Oper income	8,801,853	1,532,349

FLORIDA EAST COAST

June—		
Oper revenue	$565,106	$163,997
Oper income	189,118	102,327
For 12 months—		
Oper revenue	7,204,482	1,691,604

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

June—		
Total revenue	$5,905,514	$1,024,116
Net revenue	1,489,398	1,008,848
For 12 months—		
Total revenue	69,077,343	$6,965,790
Net revenue	14,155,087	3,276,614

MUNICIPAL FINANCING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New issues of state and municipal bonds in July amounted to $36,316,924, compared with $47,606,102 in June, $30,880,775 in May and $27,160,893 in July, 1915. The following table, compiled by the Daily Bond Buyer, shows sales of American state and municipal bonds for July and seven months:

Year	July	Seven months
1916	$36,316,924	$225,413,044
1915	27,160,893	[illegible]
1914	[illegible]	[illegible]
1913	[illegible]	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]	[illegible]

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

RAILROADS OF UNITED STATES MAKING MONEY

Record Mileage Involved but Earnings Per Mile Exceed All Former Totals—Gross in Excess of $3,500,000,000

Earnings of United States railroads for year ended June 30, 1916, both gross and net, reached figures never approached before. Gross for all roads was in excess of $3,500,000,000, whereas in the busiest previous year, 1913, they were $3,125,000,000. For the first time net after taxes exceeded $1,000,000,000.

These totals were rolled up by a greater mileage than year before, but gross and net per mile also reached decidedly the highest figures in history.

The following sets forth earnings of class I roads, those having $1,000,000 or more gross annually, for the 1916 year. This class includes about 90 per cent of total mileage and upwards of 96 per cent of total revenues. The figures are actual for 11 months, with estimates for June:

	1916	Increase	%
Miles oper.	229,300	746	0.3
Gross revs.	$3,407,200,000	$518,170,525	17.9
Expenses ..	2,222,000,000	189,310,106	9.3
Net op rev	1,185,200,000	328,860,419	38.4
Taxes	145,800,000	11,806,481	8.8
Uncol rev..	800,000	159,655	24.9
Oper inc...	1,038,600,000	316,894,823	43.9
Per mile of road:			
Gross revs.	14,859	2,218	17.5
Expenses ..	9,690	796	8.9
Net op rev.	5,169	1,422	37.9
Taxes	636	50	8.5
Uncoll revs	3	....	..
Oper inc...	4,530	1,372	43.4

Gross and net and the same per mile were:

	Gross	Per mile	Net op inc	Per mile
1916	$3,407,200,000	$14,859	$1,038,600,000	$4,530
1915..	2,889,029,475	12,641	721,705,717	3,158
1914..	3,031,326,963	13,446	692,330,572	3,071
1913..	3,108,361,215	13,955	816,510,793	3,665
1912..	2,683,678,010	12,303	736,466,326	3,376
1911..	2,752,497,297	12,793	750,876,116	3,490
1910..	2,759,969,895	12,539	814,128,756	3,699
1909..	2,426,638,488	11,234	722,968,129	3,347
1908..	2,388,840,526	11,280	640,222,563	3,022

Because of many changes the interstate commerce commission has made in accounting methods and in forms for reporting aggregate results for all roads, the above figures are not strictly comparable. "Outside operations," excluded from what the commission must have thought of as inside operations for several years prior to 1914, have here been restored, but the commission's published volumes and bulletins contain some curious changes in mileage of the class I roads. However, the figures probably reflect fairly well the varying tendencies of railroad earnings for years indicated.

ARLINGTON MILLS PROSPERING

Arlington Mills is today experiencing the greatest prosperity in its history, handling a larger volume of sales, having more unfilled orders on its books and making greater profits than ever before. It is understood that gross sales of the biggest independent woolen mill have been running between $1,500,000 and $1,750,000 monthly, or at the annual rate of between $18,000,000 and $20,000,000. This tops all previous records of the 1909 boom. Arlington is sold ahead for six months and is forced to reject business every day. It is out of the worsted yarn market entirely, ordinarily a big department. In fact demand for yarns for its own fabrics is so great that it has been forced to buy in the open market.

Arlington's gross for the first half year was in excess of $8,000,000. Net profits were well in excess of $1,000,000, or close to $13 a share. In other words, Arlington earned in the first six months of this year almost as much as in the entire 1915 year, $14.

FINANCIAL NOTES

New York state transfer tax on estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, total value of which was appraised last week at $69,499,732, is $2,587,675.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates will give bonuses to 2800 employees ranging from 6 to 15 per cent of total earnings, depending on length of service.

Imports from the Dominican Republic in 1915 totaled $12,000,000, compared with $5,500,000 in 1913, and exports to that country increased from $3,500,000 in 1914 to $7,500,000 in 1915.

July ore movement in Great Lakes was 9,750,157 tons, a new record exceeding by 242,581 tons that for June. Up to Aug. 1 ore shipments for the season aggregated 29,365,724 tons, a gain of more than 5,000,000 tons over 1915, best previous year.

Five more Mallet engines have been ordered for Boston & Albany's freight service. These will make 13 of these very heavy compound articulated Mallet locomotives now in use. Each of these engines is capable of carrying a load of 2150 tons at a speed of 25 miles an hour.

National Bicycle Manufacturers Association announces that 400,000 bicycles were turned out during the present year by 10 or 12 corporations and individuals which control about 90 per cent of the business. Scarcity of material cut down, production by 100,000. About 100,000 motorcycles have been sold this year.

LAMB PRICES SOAR

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prime Idaho lambs have soared to $11.10, a new high record for August.

JULY A QUIET MONTH IN THE STOCK MARKET

Prices Display Slight Sagging Tendency—Few Wide Variations

The past month, stock marketwise, was a quiet period, with prices displaying a slight sagging tendency. The greater part of July business in the New York market was done early in the month, and the Boston market was a dull affair throughout. Prices, as measured by the averages, showed no great variations, especially true in cases of railroad and copper shares, which moved in an extreme variation of only 2 and 1¼ points respectively in the final three weeks' trading.

The industrials' average fluctuated 9½ points, due mainly to the wide swings in price of General Motors stock, and at the close was 2¼ higher than on June 30. Rails and coppers slumped 2¼ and 3½ respectively, the latter making all the decline in the first eight trading days.

Daily average business in Wall street was 380,938 shares, compared with 507,245 shares in June and 550,339 shares in the corresponding month last year. With the exception of July, 1915, the past month was the busiest for any July since 1910, but was the dullest for any month since March last year.

Boston share dealings totaled 461,449 shares, compared with 879,669 shares in June and 730,243 in July, 1915. July trading was the smallest for any month since February, 1915.

The movement of averages, and volume of trading for July, with comparisons, are summarized below:

	20 rails	12 indust's	20 cop'rs
July high	107.11	125.28	54.84
July low	103.40	116.72	50.53
Average July 31	103.65	123.50	51.01
Net decline for July	2.30	*2.27	3.46
June high	109.08	129.42	58.01
June low	104.04	119.84	53.85
Net dec. for June	.73	2.18	3.21

*Advance.

Shares—	New York	Boston	Philadel.
July	9,523,473	461,449	162,920
June	13,188,372	879,669	291,055
May	16,806,889	1,041,647	284,114
April	12,718,228	966,288	229,071
March	15,209,529	1,261,964	289,168
Bonds—			
July	$67,485,000	$820,800	$1,050,650
June	82,358,500	1,543,000	1,414,795
May	92,592,500	1,466,900	1,571,155
April	77,389,500	1,044,300	1,425,300
March	81,244,000	1,489,200	1,965,400

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	72	75
do pf	..	99
*Androscoggin	180	..
Appleton Co.	200	..
Arlington Mills	102	104
*Bates	275	..
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	197	202
Bigelow-Hartford	82	85
do pf	106	108
Boott Mills	90	95
Boston Duck	1250	..
Cabot Mfg	123	..
Chicopee Mfg pf	97	..
*Continental Mills	70	75
Contoocook Mills pf.	65	70
Dwight	1100	1150
Esmond Mills pf.	98	100
Everett Mills	130	..
Farr Alpaca	147½	149
*Great Falls Mfg.	192	194
Hamilton Mfg Co.	81	84
Harmony Mills pf.	97	100
*Hill	83	..
Lancaster Mills	85	90
Lawrence Mfg Co.	104	..
*Lockwood	100	..
Lowell Bleachery	130	135
Lyman Mills	123	126
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	123	..
Merrimack Mfg Co.	53	..
do pf	90	..
*Nashua Mfg. Co.	785	..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	192	195
Otis	1350	..
Pacific Mills	141	..
Pepperell Mfg Co.	146	..
Salmon Falls	60	..
do pf	102	104
Thorndike	1350	..
Tremont & Suffolk	125	..
Waltham Bleachery	118	..
*York Mfg. Co.	110	..
SOUTHERN MILLS		
*Brookside Mills	140	150
*Lanett Cotton Mills	127½	130
Mass Mills in Georgia	97½	99
*Pacolet Mfg Co.	..	105
*West Point Mfg Co.	155	160
MISCELLANEOUS		
American Glue	120	..
do pf	144	147
American Mfg	146½	148½
do pf	98	100
Boston Belting	114	117
Boston Woven Hose	250	254
Chapman Valve pf	100	105
*Draper Co.	132	136
Fiske Rubber 1st pf	114	116
*Heywood Bros & Wakefield	123	..
*do pf	102	104
Hood Rubber pf	..	113
Greenfield Tap & Die pf	101	104
Ludlow Associates	129	133
Merrimac Chemical	132	136
Plymouth Cordage Co.	190	192
Saco-Lowell Shops pf	102	104
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.	410	..
Waltham Watch	16½	18½
do pf	81½	84½

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Wed	Increase over Tues	Mo ago	Yr ago
10 Highest gr rails..	92.84	*.03	*.16	3.49
10 Second grade rails	89.80	.03	*.45	3.82
10 Public utility bds	95.21	.04	.21	4.21
10 Industrial bonds.	97.60	.01	*.61	2.58
Combined average	93.74	..	*.23	3.53

*Decrease.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arbuckle and Warner are selling 100-lb. bags of fine granulated sugar at 7.45c., but all the other refiners are continuing to quote 7.65c.

COTTON TRADE LABOR PROBLEM A SERIOUS ONE

Dearth of Male Help in English Mills and More Women Are Given Occupations—June Returns Show Good Business

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England, July 21—The dearth of male labor in the cotton trade is leading to the occupation by women of more and more positions which formerly were confined to men and youths, and the board of trade is pressing for a continuance of this process. In the blowing room women are now employed, not generally, but in individual mills, according to circumstances, in mixing, opening and spreading, and as assistants as scutchers or waste breakers, as well as for the lighter kind of lap carrying. Work of strippers and grinders is being rearranged, so that by allowing women to do the less important work, such as oiling and cleaning, the work of the men may be spread over more machines. Women have made their appearance in the ring-spinning room, as banders and jobbers, and even the mule-spinners' dislike of female labor has been overborne, and hundreds of women and girls are now working as big and little piecers. In the weaving trade, young weavers are getting promotion to a larger number of looms very early, and appeals are being made for women who, before marriage, worked as weavers, to return to the mill. In spite of this, however, in many centers hundreds of looms are idle from lack of labor. In the subsidiary weaving processes, women are employed at beaming and ball-warping for warps under 30 pounds where balling machines are used, and also as drawers and twisters. In the warehouses there is also an increase in female labor, though in many mills it is considerably lacking. The number of cop packers, for example, is greatly depleted, and employers complain that they cannot get female substitutes, or that the labor of such substitutes is not satisfactory. For the work of cloth-looking, of course, considerable training is required, but here and there a woman cloth-looker has made her appearance.

The June returns show trade to be keeping a satisfactory level. Imports of raw cotton amounted to 1,556,994 centals, against 2,592,720 in June, 1915. The value was £5,560,910, a decrease of 9.9 per cent. Cotton yarn and twist exported amounted to 17,964,300, against 18,590,000 last year, but the value was £1,393,581, against £1,084,965, an increase of 28.4 per cent. Piece goods exported amounted to 500,831,600 yards, against 424,946,400 yards last year. The value was £8,442,708, against £5,650,020, an increase of 49.4 per cent. Last month the Netherlands took over 3,000,000 pounds more of cotton yarn than in June last year, and over 5,750,000 yards more of cotton piece goods. Denmark took more by over 4,750,000 yards, foreign West Africa more by almost 5,750,000 yards, and the increase in the Dutch West Indies and the Argentina was upwards of 12,750,000 and 15,750,000 yards respectively.

LUDLOW PROFITS FOR SIX MONTHS SHOW A GAIN

It is understood that profits of Ludlow Manufacturing Associates for the first six months of this year were at the rate of about $13 per annum upon the 100,000 shares of stock, a substantial improvement over the similar period a year ago and comparing with actual share profits for 1915 of less than $9 a share.

For the first half-year gross business was about 50 per cent ahead of a year ago. Sales are now running at the rate of between $8,000,000 and $8,500,000 as compared with rising $8,000,000 for 1913, the best previous year. On account of the big advance in prices, the gain in dollars and cents has been larger than in poundage.

The raw material market, notably jute in fact, has been rising steadily all year, and to make sure of its cargoes Ludlow last fall chartered its own bottoms for 18 months ahead at prices considerably less than now prevailing. Cargoes have come to Boston both by the Cape of Good Hope and through the Suez canal.

Provided there is no material slump in business this half-year it is logical to expect that Ludlow trustees will do something for stockholders in the way of an extra dividend at the end of the year. Ludlow has been on the regular $6 basis for the past two years.

CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE GROWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuba's foreign trade figures, compiled by department of commerce, increased last year by more than $100,000,000 over 1914. The United States took 80 per cent of the island's exports, and sent 70 per cent of its imports. Exports were $254,000,000, of which the United States took $206,000,000. Imports were $155,500,000, of which the United States' share was $104,500,000. The United Kingdom ranks second among Cuba's customers, and Spain is third. The island is declared to be in the most prosperous condition of its history.

BOND PRICES' DECLINE DURING TWO MONTHS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the last two months the amortized bond price index shows a decline of a full point. This index is made up from yields of 40 bonds representative of high grade rails, second grade rails, public utility and industrial classes.

The past two months' decline is the largest since the severe "war" decline of 1914. It follows a steady advance of more than five points last fall and a slight upward tendency during succeeding six months to end of May.

Industrial bonds declined most in the past month, or 1⅜ points. In high grade rails the loss was only a little more than ¼ point. In public utility bonds, whose index declined nearly a point in June, it was slightly more than in high grade rails. In second grade rails it was half as much as in the industrials.

Below are shown July indices for the 10 bonds of each group and combined index as compared with most recent high levels, with last August's low point, and with the high level of April last year:

	July 1916	May 1916	Aug 1915	April 1915
Highest gr rails..	91.72	*93.07	86.99	91.08
Second grade rails	77.11	79.87	72.33	76.20
Public utility bds	77.23	78.01	72.45	74.18
Industrial bonds..	75.07	76.68	71.65	68.51
Comb index	79.77	80.77	75.34	76.75

*January, 1916. November, 1915.

Advance of 7½ points in index for second grade railroad bonds culminated in the latter month, and for highest grade rails it continued through January, amounting to 6 points in five months. The industrial index advanced almost steadily 11½ points in 14 months to June, 1916. The public utility index moved up nearly 6 points in 10 months to June.

These indices are brought to a comparable basis as between the different groups by capitalizing the average yield for each group at a fixed rate of interest—4 per cent in this case—to give the index.

SWITZERLAND'S SUGAR SUPPLY IS RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prior to outbreak of European war, Switzerland's sugar needs were supplied by German and Austrian beet sugar refineries. Now these sources are closed to the Swiss, and throughout the country there is great concern. It was the custom of Germans and Austrians to demand certain commodities in compensation for their sugar. Switzerland was, therefore, forced to import sugar from North and South America at more than double cost or German and Austrian sugar.

Argentina has recently placed an embargo on sugar and this has further restricted Swiss supply. Switzerland began to buy in transatlantic markets first in October, 1915, when orders for 8000 tons of sugar valued at $225,000 were placed in United States. Switzerland's sugar production is small, amounting to about 51,744,000 pounds of sugar beets a year, which yield on an average about 5,044,160 pounds of sugar. The country possesses only one sugar refinery.

Commenting on this condition, Vice-Consul Bevan at Berne, writing to department of commerce, says the Swiss government has sequestrated all stocks of sugar and has fixed maximum price for all grades. Country is almost dependent upon United States for its sugar supply. It is embarrassed by shipping troubles, and finds it difficult to keep manufacturing plants in operation.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S EARNINGS

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company receipts bowed to weather conditions in July. The result was the smallest actual monthly increase of any month this year. The July gain was about $90,000, or at the rate of $2800 a day. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been making big monthly gains of late, the June increase being $125,000 and May touching the high figure of a gain of $220,000. For the fiscal year to June 30 last Brooklyn Rapid Transit gross increased $1,528,000, or a monthly average of $127,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £36,676,000, decrease £2,104,000; circulation £36,657,000, increase £612,000; bullion £54,884,000, decrease £1,492,000; other securities £75,657,000, increase £438,000; other deposits £85,517,000, increase £276,000; public deposits £51,009,000, decrease £1,980,000; government securities £42,188,000, unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 26.90 per cent, compared with 28 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 16¾ to 20⅜ per cent in this week last year. The clearings through the London banks for the week were £290,540,000, compared with £288,660,000 last week and £260,768,000 in this week last year.

NEW TELEPHONE STOCK

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company directors have voted to issue $7,891,050 new stock. Stockholders of record Aug. 15 will have the right to subscribe on the basis of one new share for six now held, at $100 per share. The right to subscribe will expire Sept. 15.

WAR BUYING OF STEEL ON LARGE SCALE

Larger Orders Than Had Been Counted On a Few Months Ago Have Important Effect on Situation—Demand Better

The placing of additional contracts for large shells, deliveries in some cases running to July 1, 1917, is confirmed by negotiations for steel which have been actively under way in the past week, according to the Iron Age. Apparently some of the companies taking shell orders have not yet covered in the steel market. Their requirements, added to steel which agents of the Allies are seeking to buy for the next nine or ten months, have been estimated at 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

The effect on the situation of war buying on a scale greater than was counted on a few months ago is becoming the foremost issue in the domestic steel market. Consumers at home have relied on a waning munitions demand, the increase in steel-making capacity and the cutting down of buying of certain steel products because of high prices, to work out lower prices for them when they came to buy for the late months of 1916 or the first half of 1917. There is, too, the factor of stocks in consumers' hands, due to the heavy specifying of many months, also the disappearance of the excited scramble for material that was marked six months ago.

Steel producers point not only to the large scale of the new buying for the Allies, but to the accumulating world demand for steel apart from war uses, which this country must satisfy if the war goes on another year or more.

In the face of the abstention of many consumers from the market and the active efforts of some for lower prices, as in the case of implement makers, the steel makers are less inclined to make concessions than in June and early July. On steel bars the Steel Corporation is understood to have advanced its price $2 a ton this week, or to 2.60c., Pittsburgh. Sales of bars have been made in the past week, at 2.50c. for forward delivery and Bessemer bars have been available at that price for delivery in two months.

As the bar market has been the storm center in the contest for concessions, the effect of this latest move will be closely watched.

At Pittsburgh steel billets have shown greater strength, and there are no longer offerings at concessions as in June and early July.

Pig-iron output suffered in July from excessive humidity and from the blowing out of more furnaces for relining. There was a net loss of six furnaces in the month, 319 being active Aug. 1, with a daily capacity of 104,374 tons, compared with 325 on July 1, with a capacity of 107,822 tons a day.

Lake Superior iron-ore shipments again exceeded every record in July with a total of 9,750,157 gross tons. The season's movement to Aug. 1 was 29,365,724 tons, or more than 5,000,000 tons in excess of the previous record to that date, made in 1914. If the present rate of gain can be kept up, the season's shipments can easily exceed 60,000,000 tons. Lake seamen are agitating an increase in wages, but serious trouble is not looked for in the operation of boats.

LATEST STEEL RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In all about 60,000 tons of rails have been purchased from the United States Steel Corporation lately. Of this total 15,000 tons were taken by the Canadian Northern with the question of deliveries at the discretion of the makers who will ship the rails when they can be made. The remaining 45,000 tons were placed by various small roads.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—J. J. Saul; U. S.
Baltimore—I. Eichengreen of Eichengreen & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Butte, Mont.—Ben Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karesh; U. S.
Havana—Jose Viega of Viega & Co.; Lenox.
Homestead—Benjamin Little; U. S.
Jacksonville—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Tour.
Los Angeles—Wm. McDonough and Morris Cohn of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Avery.
Mt. Carmel, Pa.—H. J. Kimmel; U. S.
Nashville L. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Touraine.
New York—J. Fernandez; U. S.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein of Weinstein & Shubin; U. S.
San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co.
San Francisco—G. R. Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Adams.
San Francisco—Paul Tieburg; U. S.
Tampa, Fla.—S. H. Gottlieb; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Montreal, Canada—N. Rivet of Dufresne & Locke, Ltd.
Sydney, Aust.—W. A. Mayer of Warren & Strang; Tour.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 6 per cent.

HIGHER WOOL PRICES RULE AT LATEST LONDON SALES

Russia Continues Keen Buyer of Scoureds—Difficult to Find Market Figures for Merino Tops as Result of Advance—Australian Shipments

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRADFORD, England, July 19—During the first week of the London sales values moved still higher for some classes of wool, while in no case was there any recession from the opening level. The opening advance of 5 per cent on merino greasy combings has been increased to fully 7½ per cent for the best Sydney and Queensland lots, which have frequently realized from 22d. to 24½d. The bulk of the offerings in merino combings are of medium and faulty character, but even these wools have sold well at hardening prices. Superior scoured merinos are not very plentiful, and have been competed for very keenly. The best Queensland have sold up to 47½d., and among the Port Phillips 50½d. was paid for the top lots of the well-known Gibb mark. Russia is again a keen buyer of scoureds. The whole collection of wool of the Queensland Dagworth mark, including broken and pieces and amounting to about 400 bales, was taken on Russian account. The following were the prices paid for the several grades: Clothing, 45d., 44½d.; combing, 46d., 45½d., 45d.; necks, 44½d., 44d.; pieces, 44½d.; broken, 44d.; lambs, 48½d., 44d. On the same day the Gibb mark sold as follows: Combing, 50½d., 48d., 45½d., 41½d.; lambs, 42½d., 40d., 34d.; quarterbred combing, 34d., 31½d. Long Cape greasies are selling on a par with similar Australian descriptions, while medium Cape grease is 5 per cent higher than in June. Superior Cape scoureds are making 36d. and upwards, and in one case 48d. has been paid, which is a record. For fair average parcels 30d. to 34d. is the ruling price.

The selection of greasy crossbreds has included a large number of shabby and faulty lots, and there has been no recovery from the opening decline recorded in the case of low and medium qualities. Scoured crossbreds, on the other hand, have sold freely at an advance of ½d. to 1d. on June rates, fine halfbreds making 34d. to 37d. and mediums 26d. to 28d. for the best lots. Sliped crossbreds are mostly of clothing length, and are generally unchanged, but slightly against the buyer in the case of the finer sorts. Falkland islands and Punta Arenas wools are ½d. dearer for the finer qualities and unchanged for medium and coarse.

The effect of the advance in wool is that it is scarcely possible to find market prices for merino tops. Sixty-fours certainly cannot be bought for less than 4s. 6d., and the price to a needy buyer might be considerably more. Many sellers refuse to quote, and dealings are a matter of close negotiation and frequently end with an agreement to keep the price secret.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co. have just published their returns of Australasian wool exports for the year ended June 30, 1916. Shipments from Australia during this period were 1,619,259 bales, an increase of 43,571 bales; from New Zealand 510,656 bales, a decrease of 51,358 bales; total 2,129,915 bales, net decrease 7787 bales, as compared with the year 1914-15. These figures, however, do not give a true view of the wool production; Messrs. Dalgety estimate the production as follows: In Australia, 1,484,000 bales, a decrease of 291,000 bales; in New Zealand 510,000 bales, a decrease of 52,000 bales; together 1,994,000 bales, a decrease of 343,000 bales. The discrepancy between decrease in production and in exports is accounted for by the very large carry-forward from the previous season, which is included in the 1915-16 export figures. The sales in the colonial markets during the year were 1,807,[illegible]9 bales, of a total value of £29,900,000. Sales in New Zealand amounted to 364,861 bales. The number of sheep in Australia is estimated at 70,000,000 against 82,000,000 a year ago, and in New Zealand 24,500,000, or practically unchanged.

The government have now said what is understood to be their last word in regard to the price to be paid for the English clip. It will be remembered that the original offer was 30 per cent advance on the prices of 1914. The farmers asked for more, and it was generally thought that they would get an increase of 40 per cent. As a matter of fact, the government have split the difference, and given them 35 per cent on 1911 prices.

PHILADELPHIA'S EXPORTS INCREASE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Exports from Philadelphia increased to the extent of $15,000,000 during July compared with the similar month last year. The total value of merchandise which left this port is approximately $23,000,000. Imports, although showing an increase, were not as large in proportion. During July of last year they amounted to about $6,000,000. Their value last month was approximately $9,000,000.

Although shipments of munitions formed a large part of the exports, other material helped to swell the cargoes. Wheat shipments, for instance, totaled 2,902,638 busehels, a gain of 1,826,623 bushels over a year ago. Refined oil shows a gain of 3,439,141 gallons and gasoline a gain of 7,506,576 gallons. Other products also showed marked increases.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC'S INCOME

There seems to be a touch of perversity in the income account of the Massachusetts Electric Companies. Other trolley companies for the most part performed indifferently in July. Massachusetts Electric executed something of a coup d'état by recording a gain in gross of $62,000 or 6¾ per cent. Its gain in gross receipts was actually larger than that of Boston-Elevated and more than two thirds of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit gain of nearly $90,000.

A year of monthly gross gains running at the rate of $60,000 would be a very pleasing performance for Massachusetts Electric which in the fiscal 12 months of its operating property to June 30 gained but $210,000 of new income, an increase of but $17,500 per month.

PRICE RANGE OF CRUDE OILS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following shows present price of crude oil per barrel at well, this year's high, the low before the 1915 upward movement started, and the high of 1913, in various grades:

	Present price	1916 high	1915 low	1913 high
Pennsylvania	$2.50	$2.60	$1.35	$2.50
Mercer, Pa, black..	2.00	2.10	.97	2.00
New Castle, O.	2.00	2.10	.97	2.00
Corning, O.	2.00	2.10	.83	2.00
North Lima, O.	1.58	1.73	.83	1.40
Plymouth, O.	1.48	1.68	.43	..
South Lima, O.	1.58	1.73	.83	1.44
Wooster, O.	1.80	2.00	1.10	1.91
Cabell, W Va.	2.02	2.12	.97	2.07
Somerset, Ky.	1.85	1.95	.80	1.35
Ragland, Ky.	.80	.90	.63	.70
Indiana	1.43	1.58	.78	1.44
Princeton, Ind.	1.62	1.82	.84	1.45
Illinois, light	1.62	1.82	.84	1.45
Kansas-Oklahoma	1.25	1.55	.40	1.05
Healdton, Okla.	.70	.80	.30	1.05
Caddo, La, heavy..	.65	.90	.35	.75
do light	1.35	1.55	.60	1.05
Corsicana, Texas, heavy	.60	.80	.40	.80
do light	1.35	1.55	.45	1.05
Electra, Texas	1.35	1.55	.45	1.05
Henrietta, Texas	1.35	1.55	.45	1.05
Canadian	2.08	2.13	1.28	1.89

INDUSTRIES FUND RAISED

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Board of Trade has raised $1,000,00 through public subscriptions for establishment of a foundation devoted to promotion of industries in Louisville.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 6.50 to 6.00.

INVESTMENTS FOR Trustees and Individuals

Pingree & Co

19 Congress St., Boston

SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

¶ Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

NEW LONDON IS NEXT PORT FOR NEW YORK Y. C.

Aurora Defeats Winsome in 38-Mile Race From Glen Cove to New Haven by One Second—Elena Heads the Schooners

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With New London as this evening's anchoring place and the navy challenge cups as the trophies for the day's racing run, the yachts which are taking part in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club left this port early this forenoon on the second day of their cruise.

After the excitement of the close finishes in yesterday's race from Glen Cove, the yachtsmen were very keen today for a resumption of the sport, and some lively racing was looked for in the 30-mile jaunt to the mouth of the Thames.

The committee established the starting line off the southwest end of the breakwater, and the yachts were ordered to leave Faulkners island and the Cornfield and Bartlett's Reef lightships to port. As the breeze was fresh from the southwest and the run seemed likely to be a fast one, the committee sent one of its tugs on ahead to set the finish line at Sarah's ledge, off the tall white light on the western entrance to New London harbor.

It looked like a run broad on the starboard tack, so the big reaching sails were hauled out of the sail lockers, and sent up in stops ready to break out at the starting line.

The cruising fleet scurried out of Morris Cove within an hour after morning colors, and a few of the steam yachts ran across the sound for a day's visit to Greenport and Sag Harbor. Others waited to see the fight by the racers for position at the start, which with the wind astern was a lively one.

The fleet as it flew down the sound was a fine sight from the Connecticut shore, and hundreds of cottagers lined the beaches and headlands at Branford, Guilford, Saybrook and Old Lyme and watched the white sails go by.

Wednesday's initial racing was a run from Glen Cove to this port, with the racing boats starting from a line off Mattinicock point. Promptly at 10 o'clock the warning signals were set aboard the committee's tug and 10 minutes later, with a stiff tide running against them the smallest boats of the racing fleet, represented by the Aleda of class P, Alice of class N and eight of the 30-footers, crossed the line and the cruise was on. All the yachts went across, close hauled, on the starboard tack, with Ogden Reid's Lena leading the lot and the 30-footer Alera, which had been far to leeward, bringing up the rear.

Chief interest in the racing was centered on the contests for the cups of the Navy Alumni Association. In the class for sloops the Les Mona won on time allowance. In the class for schooners M. F. Plant's Elena won on elapsed time, while the Carona won in the class for 50s by a good margin over the Samuri. The closest race of the day was that between the Aurora and the Winsome in class K for sloops, which went to the Winsome by 1s.

HOFMAN SIGNED WITH NEW YORK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Arthur Hofman, former star of the Chicago Nationals, who has been conducting a baseball school for boys, left Wednesday night for Detroit to join the New York American league team. He was signed Wednesday following a long conference between Col. J. J. Ruppert, president of the club; T. L. Huston, its vice-president, and W. F. Donovan, its manager, who had come on for the purpose of a conference looking to the strengthening of the team.

"Hofman will play in the game at Detroit on Friday," Colonel Ruppert said after a conference between the New York representatives and C. A. Comiskey, president of the local American league club, and B. B. Johnson, president of the American league.

PLAY IN MAINE STATE TOURNEY

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Play in the state lawn tennis singles championship tournament was brought to the semi-finals Wednesday in which Count Otto Salm of New York will meet J. S. Brown, Jr., and W. S. Macey of Bridgeport, Conn., will meet Whitney Wright of Philadelphia today. A match in which Brown disposed of the Rev. W. A. Lawrence of Boston brought out the best tennis of the day. The summary:

J. S. Brown, Jr., defeated Rev. W. A. Lawrence, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Count Otto Salm, New York, defeated A. C. Train, New York, by default.

W. S. Macey, Bridgeport, defeated Joseph Pulitzer, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Whitney Wright, Philadelphia, defeated Karl Kerkertm, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Denison 1, Muskogee 0.
Denison 5, Muskogee 3.
Tulsa 9, Fort Smith 3.
Paris 6, Oklahoma City 3.
Sherman 8, McAlester 3.
McAlester 3, Sherman 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE

St. Joseph 4, Omaha 3.
Lincoln 9, Topeka 8.
Sioux City 2, Wichita 1.
Des Moines 9, Denver 2.

MEADOWBROOKS IN POLO MATCH OF CUP SERIES

Third Four and Rugby Team Play Opening Contest for Army and Navy Trophies

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—The Meadowbrook third team and the Meadowbrook Rugbys played the opening game of the Army and Navy cup series on the grounds of the Point Judith Club, and the former team won, with a handicap of two points. The final score was 10¼ to 5¼. The trophies for which the teams are playing are individual prizes presented by Mrs. J. R. Fell for teams with a minimum aggregate of 17 goals.

E. S. Reynal made his first appearance as forward for the Rugbys, who played a strong uphill game to the seventh period, as the thirds got the lead on them for two more goals at the start. Fouls and safeties were much in evidence a indications of the swift plays. Opening the seventh the score was 6¼ for the thirds and 5¼ for the Rugbys.

Rugby had the ball for the first minute, but could not gain more ground than to middle field. Here the thirds got control and after an out over the sideline T. Hitchcock, Jr., made a goal riding through with the ball. Raymond Belmont followed three minutes later and at the close Hitchcock scored again. This was the important action of the game and gave a commanding lead to the thirds. The summary:

MEADOWB'K 3D	M'DOWB'K RUGBY
1—F. S. Von Stade 4	1—E. S. Reynal.... 4
2—R. Belmont.... 5	2—J. C. Cooley.... 3
3—T. Hitchc'k, Jr. 4	3—Wm. Balding... 7
Back—M. Belmont 4	Back—John Drage 5
Team handicap...17	Team handicap....19

Score—Meadowbrook Third, goals earned 10, by handicap 2, less penalties 1¾, total 10¼; Meadowbrook Rugby, goals earned 6, less penalties ¾, total 5¼. Individual goals for Meadowbrook Third—R. Belmont 4, Von Stade 2, M. Belmont 2, Hitchcock 2. For Rugby—Balding 3, Drage 2, Cooley 1. Penalties—Fouls against M. Belmont 2, R. Belmont and Drage. Safeties—M. Belmont and Drage. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

LEGG GOLF VICTOR IN MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Play in the two first rounds of the championship flight at the trans-Mississippi golf tournament here Wednesday was marked by the victories of H. G. Legg, Minneapolis, four time title-holder. In the morning round Legg eliminated Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, Minn., state champion, 3 up and 2 to play. H. P. Bend, St. Paul, was defeated by the former champion in the afternoon, 2 down and 1 to play.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	56	34	.622	.626
Boston	49	37	.570	.503
Philadelphia	51	39	.567	.554
New York	46	44	.511	.489
Chicago	45	51	.469	.511
St. Louis	44	55	.444	.474
Pittsburgh	40	50	.444	.511
Cincinnati	38	59	.392	.430

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston, two games.
St. Louis at Philadelphia
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM THE BRAVES

The St. Louis Nationals won the final game of their series with the Boston Nationals at Braves field Wednesday afternoon, 5 to 3. The game entered the last inning with the score tied at 2 runs each. With two men out, the St. Louis club staged a battinig rally, scoring 3 runs. Ames and Williams pitched well for the winners. The feature of the game was the catching and batting of Blackburne, who made his first major league appearance of the year, having been recalled from Providence Tuesday evening. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3	5	11	1
Boston	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	3	8	0

Batteries—Ames, Williams, and Gonzales; Tyler, Hughes, and Blackburne. Umpires—Rigler and Harrison. Time—2h. 4m.

BROOKLYN 5, CINCINNATI 4

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn and Cincinnati played for 13 innings Wednesday, the former winning 5 to 4. Singles by Pfeffer and Johnston and Daubert's double brought across the deciding run.

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn.	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	5	21	5
Cincinnati	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	4	10	1

Batteries—Pfeffer and McCarty; Schneider and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—2h. 45m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS LONG GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago Wednesday 1 to 0 in a pitching duel between Alexander and Prendergast which went 12 innings. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	11	1
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	3

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Prendergast and Wilson. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 57m.

NEW YORK 6, PITTSBURGH 2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York made it five out of six from Pittsburgh Wednesday, winning the last game of the series, 6 to 2. Benton, who out-pitched Mamaux in the first game of the series, repeated his victory over the Pittsburgh star. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.	H.	E.
New York	1 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 x	6	13	1
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	2	5	1

Batteries—Benton and Rariden; Mamaux and Schmidt. Umpires—O'Day and Eason. Time—1h 48m.

© Sport & General

General view of Eton and Harrow match

ARTISTS' RIFLES WIN TWO DAYS' CRICKET MATCH

Defeat Grenadier Guards at the Oval, the Game Being Decided on the First Innings

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At the Oval, on July 15, the Artists' Rifles won a two days' match with the Grenadier Guards, the game being decided on the first innings.

The Artists had the assistance of two Surrey county men in D. J. Knight and M. C. Kirk, while Lord Francis Scott, N. C. Tufnell and the Hon. A. Hardinge played for the Guards. The Artists batted first and knocked up 216, Dumbleton secusing 51 of these. Pepper did well also, with 46 not out.

Before the first day's play was concluded the Guards lost two wickets for 26 runs. Resuming on the second day runs came so rapidly that 150 were on the board for the loss of five wickets, but the last five only adding 39 runs, the innings closed for 27 less than that of the Artists. Isted hit five and Tufnell six 4's and Kirk took seven wickets for 97 runs, while Dumbleton had three for 26.

A feature of the Artists second innings which, of course, did not count towards the result, was the 111 scored by Knight. The following are the individual scores:

ARTISTS' RIFLES

Sergt. D. J. Knight, b Hills	29
Cadet Hartley, c Scott, b Hills	1
Q. M. S. McGlibbery, c Maine, b Jeffreys	2
Cadet Greenhill, l b w, b Hills	13
Cadet L. F. Taylor, c Hughes, b Hills	10
Cadet Walles, b Isted	1
Cadet E. C. Kirk, c Tufnell, b Isted	6
Sergt. Thorpe, c Maine, b Jeffreys	13
Cadet Dumbleton, b Hills	51
Sergt. Pepper, not out	46
Lieut. H. Lubbock, b Scott	24
Extras	20
Total	216

Second Innings

Knight, b Tufnell	111
Hartley, l b w. b Jeffreys	13
McGlibbery, b Tufnell	29
Greenhill, not out	23
Taylor, st Hardinge, b Hills	14
Walles, not out	4
Extras	7
*Total (4 wkts)	204

*Innings declared closed

GRENADIER GUARDS

Lieut. H. Maine, c Greenhill, b Kirk	12
Priv. Isted, b Kirk	63
C. Q. M. S. Boydon, b Kirk	0
Maj. Lord Francis Scott, c Dumbleton, b Kirk	7
Lieut. N. C. Tufnell, c Hartley, b Kirk	47
Lieut. F. Ansen, b Kirk	7
Hon. A. Hardinge, l b w, b Dumbleton	18
Private Hills, b Dumbleton	14
Captain Hughes, b Kirk	0
Lieutenant Eastwood, c and b Dumbleton	13
Private Jeffreys, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	189

Second Innings—Hughes, b Taylor, 0; Hardinge, st Lubbock, b Thorpe, 30; Jeffreys, not out, 25; Eastwood, not out, 15; extras, 6. Total (2 wkts), 76.

Well-known players figured in a game between the Kent Fortress Engineers and the third battalion of the Honorable Artillery Company, played at Lords. Blythe, Woolley and Fairservice appeared for the Engineers, who won by 76 runs. Blythe took six wickets for 59 runs and Woolley four for 19, in the first innings. In the second Birchett took five for 9 runs.

Five thousand people witnessed the return fixture between Eton and Harrow on the former ground. Harrow lost the game on their own by 88 runs and they were again beaten at Eton by 22 runs, on the first innings.

HARROW

H. G. Patterson, b Hill-Wood	6
G. M. Butler, b Hill-Wood	3
L. H. K. Gregson (capt., c Hill-Wood, b Gibson	1
N. A. Jessopp, c Roe, b Pearson	9
E. O. Bleackley, c Halsey, b Hill-Wood	42
N. S. Stevenson-Moore, c Roe, b Wilson	22
A. H. M. Jackson, c Lowndes, b Pearson	24
L. G. Whistler, b Kingsborough	8
C. G. L. Hodgson, c Gibson, b Pearson	3
R. Peel, c Gibson, b Pearson	1
J. T. Frerichs, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	128

Second Innings

Patterson, st Wilkinson, b Wilson	23
Butler, c Wilkinson, b Gibson	15
Jessopp, c Halsey, b Gibson	2
Bleackley, c Pearson, b Hill-Wood	42
Stevenson-Moore, c and b Wilson	4
Jackson, c Lowndes, b Gibson	9
Gregson, c Wilkinson, b Hill-Wood	0
Whistler, not out	25
Hodgson, not out	23
Extras	2
Total (7 wickets)	145

ETON

Lord Kingsborough, c Frerichs, b Gregson	10
G. Akroyd, c Frerich's, b Gregson	3
W. N. Roe, Jr., c and b Jessopp	20
N. A. Pearson (capt.), l b w, b Jessopp	0
W. G. Lowndes, c Whistler, b Jessopp	44
T. E. Halsey, c Stevenson-Moore, b Gregson	25
R. H. R. Palmer, b Jessopp	0
C. J. Wilson, c Whistler, b Peel	34
C. H. Gibson, c Patterson, b Gregson	1
H. F. Wilkinson, run out	0
B. S. Hill-Wood, not out	10
Extras	8
Total	155

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING

HARROW—First Innings

	o	m	r	w
Hill-Wood	16	5	30	3
Gibson	12	7	22	1
Halsey	3	0	7	0
Pearson	11.4	5	22	4
Lowndes	4	1	11	0
Wilson	5	0	12	1
Kingsborough	3	1	18	1

Second Innings

	o	m	r	w
Hill-Wood	10	5	22	2
Gibson	12	4	29	3
Pearson	11	6	18	0
Halsey	8	2	28	0
Lowndes	5	1	10	0
Wilson	3	0	16	2
Roe	3	0	17	0
Kingsborough	1	0	3	0

Hill-Wood delivered 1 no-ball.

ETON

	o	m	r	w
Jessopp	18	2	62	4
Gregson	19	3	58	4
Jackson	2	0	8	0
Peel	4	0	19	1

Jessopp delivered 1 no-ball.

MAGNOLIA OPENS TENNIS TOURNEY OF NORTH SHORE

MAGNOLIA, Mass.—The North Shore Swimming Pool tennis tournament, open also to the Essex County, Montserrat and Bass Rocks clubs, opened here Wednesday. Miss Penhallow in singles, Miss Quackenbush and Miss Helbuin in doubles, and A. Cook in the men's singles showed up well in play, The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss Brandon defeated Miss Stevens, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Johnson defeated Miss Witton, 9—7, 2—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Godfrey defeated Miss Wadsworth, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Brainard defeated Mrs. Tyler by default.

Miss Penhallow defeated Miss Carl, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Helbuin defeated Miss Densmore, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES

Mr. Emerson defeated R. Foster, 6—2, 6—3.

J. Gray defeated C. D. Sabin, 6—1, 6—2.

A. Cook defeated R. Steinert, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Quackenbush and Miss Helbuin defeated Miss Smucker and Miss Overton, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Brandon and Miss Ehrich defeated Miss A. Brainard and Miss E. Stevens, 6—1, 6—3.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Portland 8, Hartford 1.
Lawrence 6, New London 1.
New Haven 5, Springfield 3.
Lynn 7, Worcester 6.
Bridgeport 10, Lowell 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Rochester 4, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 5, Toronto 4.
Newark 7, Richmond 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Los Angeles 6, Vernon 3.
Oakland 3, Portland 0.
Salt Lake 7, San Francisco 4.

MIXED TENNIS TOURNEY AT QUEEN'S CLUB

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At Queen's Club a mixed doubles tournament was played on Saturday, July 15, for the benefit of the Star and Garter fund. The competitors were divided into two sections, meeting each other in matches, each of which consisted of eight games. Lady Drogheda, Hon. Mrs. John Ward, Mrs. Winston Churchill and Miss Muriel Wilson and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the champion took part in the tournament. The results were as follows:

SECTION A

	Games
A. Wallis Myers and Mrs. Satterthwaite	42
W. A. Ingram and Mrs. Sterry	40
A. D. Prebble and Mrs. O'Neill	39
G. Greville and Mrs. Greville	39
M. J. G. Ritchie and Mrs. Tuckey	37
G. Stanley Taylor and Miss G. B. Palmer	30
W. H. Du Vivier and Madame de Borman	30
A. M. Lovibond and Miss Elliadi	19
C. P. Dixon and Miss Muriel Wilson	12

SECTION B

N. Misu and Miss Misu	49
R. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Chambers (gave 15)	47
E. M. Maitland and Countess Pappenheim	43
C. E. D. Lile and Miss Tighe	43
E. G. Oleatter and Hon. Mrs. John Ward	34
G. E. Fowler and Mrs. Winston Churchill	23
O. G. Toler and Lady Drogheda	22
E. Gwynne Evans and Miss Greenwood	21
Hon. H. Beresford and Miss B. Barclay	16

PICKUPS

Yesterday marked the fourteenth straight defeat for the Athletics.

Again the Red Sox were the only eastern team to win in the American league yesterday.

The St. Louis Browns did not win yesterday and there is a very good reason. They did not play.

The Speakerless Clevelands seem to be playing good baseball. While the great centerfielder is missed, the team is showing splendid form.

Manager Christy Mathewson of the Cincinnati Nationals will make his first appearance in Boston this afternoon, and it is safe to predict that he will be given a great welcome.

The Red Sox invade St. Louis today and play a double-header. As the Browns have just won 12 straight games, it will be interesting to see what they will be able to do against the champions.

If Blackburne continues to catch and bat the way he did in his first major league game of the season yesterday he will come pretty near to being the Braves' first string catcher.

The East prevailed in the National league yesterday, as St. Louis was the only western team to win a game. It took Brooklyn 13 innings to defeat Cincinnati and Philadelphia 12 to win from Chicago.

The Chicago White Sox came up to expectations yesterday when they won the final game of the eight-game series with the Athletics, making it a clean sweep. They will find Washington a decidedly different proposition today.

Winning four straight after losing both games of a double-header on the opening day shows just how persistent the Red Sox are. It is hard to defeat such determination when coupled with the pitching and defense the club has been showing of late.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Petersburg 5, Norfolk 2.
Rocky Mount 3, Portsmouth 1.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Augusta 1, Columbia 0.
Columbus 3, Charleston 0.
Jacksonville 11, Macon 1.

DATES GIVEN FOR PLAYING OFF THE NATIONAL GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following are the dates fixed by the National league for playing off postponed and tie games to Aug. 1 inclusive, all being double-headers except where noted with a star:

At Boston—With Cincinnati Aug. 3, 5 and 7; with Pittsburgh Aug. 10, Sept. 23; with New York Sept. 2; with Philadelphia Sept. 5 and 6; with Brooklyn Sept. 8; with Chicago Sept. 12.

At Brooklyn—With Pittsburgh Aug. 5; with Boston Aug. 12; with Cincinnati Sept. 16; with Chicago Sept. 23.

At New York—With St. Louis Aug. 9,* Sept. 23; with Brooklyn Sept. 6; with Philadelphia Sept. 8; with Cincinnati Sept. 13; with Pittsburgh Sept. 18; with Boston Sept. 30.

At Philadelphia—With Cincinnati Aug. 9; with New York Aug. 19; wit Brooklyn Sept. 1; with Chicago Aug. 19; with Pittsburgh Sept. 20.

At Pittsburgh—With Brooklyn Aug. 19; with Philadelphia Aug 21 and 22; with Boston Aug. 28 and 30; with Cincinnati Sept. 1; with St. Louis Sept. 6*.

At Chicago—With New York Au. 17* and 18; with Brooklyn Aug. 23*.

NORTHWESTERN PLAY ADVANCES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Four men qualified Wednesday in the Northwestern tennis tournament for the semi-finals in singles to be played today. John Adams of Minneapolis defeated L. H. Waidener, Chicago, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2; Heath Byford, Chicago, defeated George Holmes, Winnipeg, 1—2, 6—1; Seiforde Stellwagen, Minneapolis, defeated Dr. F. T. Poehler, Minneapolis, 6—3, 6—2, and Sidney Kinyon, Owatoona, Minn., won from Don Haynie, St. Paul, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

John Adams may be unable to play today. Joan Smith, Winnipeg, defeated Charlotte Lindley, St. Paul, 7—5, in the only woman's match of the day.

In the second round doubles Stellwagen and Jayne, Minneapolis, won from Holmes, Winnipeg, and Lysle, Minneapolis, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND IN STATE TENNIS

WINSTED, Conn.—Play in the Connecticut state tennis championship and Bridgeman cup tournament at the Norfolk Country Club, advanced to the semi-finals Wednesday. The afternoon play resulted in the elimination of A. J. Vezey of Montreal, runner-up in last season's tourney, by A. H. Man, Jr., who won in straight sets. Man will face C. A. Major, winner of last season's championship in the semi-final. The choice of the championship is between these two with Man the favorite.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Boston	56	40	.583	.630
Chicago	58	42	.580	.617
New York	53	44	.546	.489
Cleveland	53	44	.546	.589
Detroit	52	49	.515	.617
Washington	49	47	.510	.511
St. Louis	49	49	.500	.404
Philadelphia	19	74	.204	.340

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 3, Washington 0.
St. Louis-New York, not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis, two games.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

RED SOX WIN AGAIN AT DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—The Boston Red Sox made it four straight from the Detroit Americans at Navin field Wednesday afternoon by taking the final game of their series 5 to 2. Foster pitched for the winners, and, except in the eighth inning, was in championship form. Boland, Cunningham and Dubuc pitched for Detroit, the last named being the only one who could hold the Boston batsmen. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	8	0
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	7	0

Batteries—Foster and Thomas; Boland, Cunningham, Dubuc and McKee. Umpires—Connolly and Owens. Time—1h. 48m.

CHICAGO 8, PHILADELPHIA 2

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago won its eighth straight victory Wednesday by taking the final game of the series from the Philadelphia Athletics, 8 to 2. It was Philadelphia's fourteenth consecutive defeat. The locals won by bunching hits off Johnson and Williams. The score

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 2 0 5 0 1 x	8	13	1
Philadelphia	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	2	7	0

Batteries—Cicotte, Benz and Lapp; Johnson, Williams, Lanning and Haley. Umpires—Chill and Dinneen. Time—1h. 53m.

CLEVELAND 3, WASHINGTON 0

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland shut out Washington Wednesday for the second time in the series, winning 3 to 0 and taking three out of four in the series. The score:

Innings:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 x	3	8	3
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	0

Batteries—Gould and O'Neil; Gallia, Ayres and Ainsmith. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 56m.

TIE FOR TROPHY AT ESSEX

MANCHESTER, Mass.—A senior handicap bogey for men was the golfing feature of the Essex County Country Club Wednesday, M. G. Haughton and D. B. Hussey having tied for the cup, each breaking even.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Greensboro 9, Asheville 0.
Durham 3, Raleigh 2.
Winston-Salem 10, Charlotte 0.
Charlotte 4, Winston-Salem 3.

SEMI-FINAL IN SINGLES TODAY IN N. Y. MATCHES

Murray Will Meet Mikami in Crescent Club Tourney—Kumagae Comes Through

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. L. Murray of California will meet Hachishiro Mikami of Japan this afternoon in the semi-final round of singles in the lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club. Play will also be continued in the doubles division. It is not likely that the tournament will be continued tomorrow or Saturday because of the East vs. West matches, which are scheduled for those two days.

Mikami showed his most brilliant driving Wednesday and defeated C. C. Pell 9—7, 6—4. Leading in the sets, Pell, former racquet champion, seemed to lose his stroke and control of the ball. Drives and volleys landed in the net or out of court through the fine stroking of Mikami.

Itchiya Kumagae came through a victor. He lost the first set to H. S. Parker by an easy score. After that Parker's efforts to gain the net were met with passes. He was uncertain in his stroking and Kumagae won 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

R. L. Murray of California outplayed William Rand, 3rd, in the best match of the day. It was a series of flashing rallies. Murray won, 6—2, 7—5. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB CUP SINGLES

First Round

C. C. Chambers defeated W. M. Hall, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

R. L. Murray defeated William Rand 3d, 6—2, 7—5.

C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated C. C. Chambers, 6—3, 6—3.

J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated Whiting Preston, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Third Round

Hachishiro Mikami defeated C. C. Pell, 9—7, 6—4.

R. L. Murray defeated E. J. Fixman, 6—1, 6—2.

Roland Roberts defeated C. Burrows, 6—1, 9—7.

S. H. Voshell defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., 6—2, 6—2.

Itchiya Kumagae defeated H. S. Parker, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated J. De Guardenzi, 6—2, 6—4.

DOUBLES

First Round

Eugene Warren and E. M. McCormick defeated H. L. Valentine and E. S. Walker, 6—3, 6—2.

H. S. Parker and H. I. Foster defeated Roland Roberts and partner by default.

C. J. Griffin and Roland Roberts defeated George Roberts and J. W. Ivins 6—1, 6—0.

F. C. Bangs and S. H. Voshell defeated C. C. Chambers and G. A. L Dionne, 6—3, 6—1.

J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and partner defeated H. K. Sturdy, Jr., and J. de Gaurdenzi, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

H. L. Van Brundt and V. H. Main defeated B. M. Kirkland and B M. Stair, 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round

W. M. Hall and C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated E. S. Appleby and J. L. Appleby, by default

A. S. Cragin and W. A. Campbell defeated W. L. Pate and C. L. Johnston, Jr., 7—5, 6—4.

C. C. Pell and F. F. de Rahm defeated C. M. Mercer and W. D. Bourne, 7—5, 6—2.

Itchiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami defeated Whiting Preston and E. W. Page, 6—0, 10—8.

Third Round

Hall and Bull defeated Cragin and Campbell, 7—5, 6—2.

Griffin and Roberts defeated Van Brundt and Main, 6—2, 8—6.

MISS WAGNER IN THE SEMI-FINALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marie Wagner, the playing-through champion, moved into the semi-finals of the Long Island tennis championship for women at the Woodmere (Long Island) Club Wednesday. She defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—0, 8—6, in the third round.

Teamed with Mrs. D. C. Mills, Miss Wagner also scored in the doubles against Miss Elsa Rayser and Miss C. Howe by 6—4, 6—3, the winning pair reaching the third round.

TEXAS LEAGUE

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San Antonio 9, Shreveport 4.
Galveston 5, Fort Worth 2.
Houston 3, Dallas 0.

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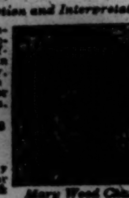
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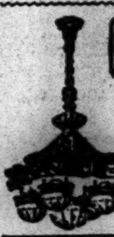

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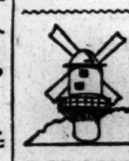

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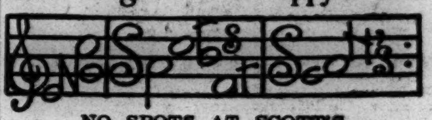

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Diving for Coins

Speaking of the natives of Martinique, Ida M. H. Starr writes in her book "Gardens of the Caribbees";

"These swarms of men and boys had come out to dive for coins—silver preferred—and how had they come? Mostly in slender canoes, some seven to ten feet in length, varying in dimensions according to the size of the occupant, one boy in each canoe. These flimsy shells were about a foot to fifteen inches wide, and six or eight inches deep, made of thin boards or even the rough sides of light packing-cases skilfully joined together and payed up with pitch. They were flat-bottomed, sharp at both ends and barely wide enough for the single occupant to sit in, and without seats, oars, or paddles. In what one might call the bow—if bow there is to such a craft—the low sides were bridged over and boxed in underneath, with a narrow slit in the top of this tiny locker into which to drop the captured pennies. This was the diver's bank, where he deposited his capital after his mouth was too full to hold more. In lieu of paddles, he had a bit of thin board . . . in each hand; sometimes this artificial fin had a loop to fit back of the hand, and sometimes the little fellows would use only their hands to paddle themselves about, sitting well down, leaning forward, darting rapidly through the water. Meanwhile some bigger boys and men appeared, two or three together, in larger skiffs propelled by oars or paddles.

"The divers whisk in and out among the host (for there were also other large boats now come from shore to see us) with marvelous skill, and when we toss a coin into the clear sea, away go the paddles and boats, and down go a half dozen copper-colored bodies, each making for the same shining point, and all we can see for a while is several pairs of whitish soles gleaming under the water, and sometimes the short turmoil of a fight below the surface; then up comes a sputtering heathen with the coin in his hand, to show he has found it. Into his mouth it goes and then off he chases for the abandoned canoe, which by this time is full of water and looks a helpless derelict. But that is nothing to this semi-aquatic creature, for he grasps the two sides of the boat, gives it a dexterous roll and lift combined, emptying most of the water, bails out the rest with a rapid movement of his hands, throws his body across the canoe and is inside before it has time to capsize."

Knew How to Quiet Horse

It is said that Tennyson once arrived at a station carrying a heavy parcel of books; and as his own carriage had not arrived to meet him, he was glad to accept the offer of a lift home.

Going up the steep hills, Tennyson thought that the two men and the books were too heavy for the pony to drag, says Our Dumb Animals. So he and the driver got out and walked for some distance in front of the trap, until they saw that the books had dropped out.

The owner of the pony asked Tennyson to stand at the animal's head while he went back for the books. These he found a hundred yards or more down the hill, and on his return he found the pony had been restive, but had quickly become quiet.

Knowing that it disliked strangers, he wondered how Tennyson had kept it quiet. What was his surprise to learn that the poet had managed the affair by holding a watch close to the animal's ear!

An Odd Journey

A few weeks ago a train consisting of two engines, a steam shovel and 12 dump cars, left the main railroad line at Milpatas, Cal., and started at a snail's pace along a country road that leads to the site of a dam in the Calaveras valley. This spectacular feat was accomplished by laying track in front of the train and then, as it moved along, taking up the rails and ties and relaying them in advance. The train is a part of an outfit operated by contractors who have been engaged to dump 300,000 cubic yards of rock into the great dam being erected across the Calaveras valley to impound water from the mountains higher up.—August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Swimming on Shipboard

One of the latest devices for the amusement and pleasure of passengers while on an ocean voyage is the outdoor swimming pool. The "pool" consists of a huge canvas bag, holding about five feet of water. This is constructed on one of the decks, and the swimmers then dive from the deck above. The voyage across the wide Pacific is a long, tedious one at best, and this innovation helps to while away the time, says St. Nicholas. It interests and amuses not only the swimmers themselves, but the onlookers as well.

A Tall Flag Pole

A summer resident of Long Island has a new flag pole of which he is very proud. It is 165 feet long, and four large flat cars were required to bring it from Tacoma, Wash., across the country to New York. The tree was an Oregon fir which was 300 feet high, and the search for this tree took two months.

Vegetable Ivory

One of the products of Brazil is ivory nut, or vegetable ivory, which is similar to that of the Sudan and Abyssinia which has in the past been making its way into North American and other markets of the world. It is pointed out that this could be easily turned into a profitable source of export trade.

"It Is Always Good to Give" Teach the Chinese Story Books

Transcribed from "Chinese Fables and Folk Tales" by Mary Davis, for The Christian Science Monitor

When we read Chinese story books, we see how the whole nation loves and attends to the teachings of the great Chinese sage, Confucius; for even in the children's stories his sayings are quoted, and stories are told to the children to show them how sensible his teachings were and to impress them on the children's memory. And always the stories teach that it is good to be gentle, kind, obedient and respectful.

One charming story tells about a Chinese Mountain Turtle, which was caught by a man called Ah Po, carried home and put in his farmyard. The Turtle was very big and old, and Ah Po thought it would be nice to keep him for a pet and watch the rings grow round his legs each year. The old Turtle lived quietly and patiently in its corner, but one day a lot of young chickens came up and began to laugh at him and ask him why he did not go back to his mountain. "You take up too much room and we need all the farmyard," they chirruped. "No one wants you here. You are ugly and untidy and scatter your rice everywhere. Why don't you go back where you belong?"

The Turtle answered patiently, saying, "Who put me here? I did not come from choice, to be a prisoner." Then he pointed out he never stole the chickens' rice nor came into their part of the yard, and ended by saying that the farmyard did not belong to the chickens but to their master, and the master had brought the Turtle there.

The chickens went back to their mother, very angry, and told the hen that the Turtle had had the last word and she must come with them tomorrow and show that a chicken can argue. Next day, therefore, the hen came up with her chickens and began clucking away, saying that her dear chickens had been playing peaceably and the Turtle had scolded them, and he ought to go back to his mountain instead of interfering with them.

But the Turtle did not lose his temper. Instead he reminded her that only yesterday his master had brought her chickens three turtle eggs for them to eat, as they looked thin; then he told her all the different purposes a turtle is used for, and ended by saying that the heavens and earth are very large, but they were not made for chickens only. "If you get your way and drive me out," said the Turtle, "tomorrow you will want the dog to go; and at last you will grudge the air and the earth to our master. He has brought us all here, and our duty is to live happily together."

Another tale gives a good peep at Chinese life, for it tells of a fish house in which goldfish and carp and others were kept for sale; and that reminds us that goldfish first came from China. One cold winter the merchant thought he would move his lily bulbs from the lily house into the fish house. So he brought in thousands of narcissi bulbs, all getting ready for New Year's day, when the Chinese give many presents of flowers.

But when the boxes of sweet smelling lilies were put in, the fish became angry and said to them, "We do not like your odor; you spoil us and make our fish house hateful. Besides which, people passing will see only you when they look in. Hundreds of merchants and students come daily to admire and purchase us, and when they see you at the door they will think the fish have gone and there are only the flowers."

"How strange," said the gentle lilies. "We had been noticing a peculiar smell that did not seem very pleasant. Let others decide."

"But," said another lily, "this is not our house, but the fish house. Let the fishes speak; we will not quarrel. We know we are not bad."

That morning every one who came exclaimed at the beauty and fragrance of the lilies, and purchased them with joy. This made the flowers very happy, and they murmured, "How foolish if we had quarreled! And how foolish it is to try and put evil on to others." And the story ends up with: The Good need no defense. The best protection lies within themselves.

We learn something about Chinese children and find they are not unlike English or American or German children or any others, in the story of "The Three Girls who went to a Boys' School." The teacher was very distressed because the boys played together, and would not let the girls join their games. So he went to his mother and said, "The boys will not play, read nor write with the girls, just because they are girls. I see nothing for it but to dress them as boys."

His mother, therefore, made some boys' clothes for the girls, and next term they appeared dressed like the boys and no one saw any difference, and they all played and learned together happily. But the teacher made one mistake. He forgot to change their names. Now in China every one has four names. The first is the name the mother gives; the second comes when the child goes to school; the third is given when his education is finished; and last comes a name which only his intimate friends know and use.

So one day the boys came to the teacher and asked why he called three of them "Lily," "Moon," and "Beauty." The teacher explained that "Lily" (red in China) had been given because one baby had been so red, "Moon" because the other had been so gentle, and "Beauty" because the third child was so fair; and at the next choice of names, seventeen boys asked to be called "Lily," eight "Beauty" and ten "Moon."

Sometime after the children decided to play "Theater" in the playground. Six of them put on false beards and nine of them painted their faces and pretended to be ladies. Then they piled chairs and tables together to make a mountain and made it very high. But the boys who had to climb over were rough and careless and fell. All the other boys ran away at this, but the three girls stayed and took care of them and helped them to get up and dust themselves.

The next time, when the children gave their names, the teacher said, "No, only three of you are worthy of being called 'Lily,' 'Moon,' and 'Beauty.' Your acts were not beautiful and so you cannot have beautiful names. Beauty makes the world a pleasant place to live in. Moon gives out a soft, gentle light, and Lily sends forth a sweet fragrance for all to enjoy. You must help and serve one another if you would be beautiful."

Then one of the nicest little stories is about a boy called Yiong Yueng, which means "Forever," who had a dog called Hai-long, which means "For Fun." Yiong Yueng taught his dog to dance, bow, kneel, play at churning the rice, swim with a boy on his back, and carry a basket.

The dog was the delight of the neighborhood. One day a number of children met Hai-long in the road without his master, and thought they would have some fun with him. So one tried to make him dance, pulling his tail roughly; but Hai-long merely growled at him. Then another tried to force Hai-long into the water, so that Hai-long should swim with the boy on his back, but at this Hai-long growled so fiercely that the children were afraid and ran home to their mother and asked her to beat the dog for being so naughty.

"But wait a minute," said their mother; "you wanted the dog to do a number of things for you, but have you ever done anything for the dog? Yiong Yueng feeds it and takes care of it most carefully. If you wish to make friends with Hai-long, take a bowl of rice and mix with it a little meat and gravy. Give this to him and speak kindly and pat him; do this several times until he learns to trust you. It is always good to give, and it is better to give first."

How European Cities Came About

Previous to the twelfth century there was little town life in western Europe; the greater part of the people of England, Germany and northern and central France lived in the country, on great estates which belonged to feudal lords, abbots and bishops.

The name for these medieval estates was manors, or villas, and from the latter word was derived the modern French word for city. The feudal lords owned great stretches of land, part of which they reserved for themselves and part they divided among the peasants (or villains). The peasants' land was usually in long strips, scattered here and there over different parts of the estates; they did not own the land, but they could not be deprived of it by the lord from whom they held it unless they failed to work for him and pay him certain dues. When the estates changed hands, the peasants went with the lands. In many ways the peasants were under strict governance of the lord of the estate; they had to till those lands which the lord reserved for himself and to gather in his crops. They might not even marry without the consent of the lord, and their wives and daughters were expected to work at the manor house,—spinning, weaving, sewing, baking, making the clothes which were worn and the food and drink which supplied the people of the manor. Thus we see that the manor was entirely independent of the outside world; within its own boundaries it produced all its own needs. Money was then not necessary, for the peasants paid their lord in labor and farm products and there was no occasion to buy or sell.

Life on the manor is said to have been very monotonous and very uncomfortable; the houses were usually made up of but one room, with no chimney and but a single window; the food was coarse and without variety. From one generation to the next the regular routine of work continued unchanged; there was no way that a man might better his position. At each manor was held a court where business was transacted, disputes were settled and fines imposed, and all peasants were required to attend.

This state of affairs continued on the lonely, widely separated manors until, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the awakening in trade and industry brought about a change in the affairs of the manor. Instead of merely exchanging productions among themselves, the peasants discovered that, by carrying their products to market in the nearest town, they could get money for what they had to offer. Soon, instead of working the lord's lands for him in payment for the fields which they held, the peasants preferred to pay their overlord a sum of money. And the lords found that, with this money, they might hire labor when it was required. Little by little it became impossible to distinguish the peasant from the freeman who paid rent for his land. The law was that a peasant might gain his freedom by fleeing to the nearest town; if undiscovered for a year and a day, he became a freeman.

Most of the medieval towns seem to have grown up around the manors of the feudal lords or around the monasteries. In those remote times protection was necessary, so people grouped themselves together in a little hamlet and built a wall around it. Aside from the market place these towns had no open spaces, the houses were huddled together and the streets were narrow and winding. As the people of these towns were still paying dues to their lord, they were really little removed from serfs. Trade had now increased, new produce was being brought from the east and the south, and the people of the medieval towns were producing goods to sell at the neighboring fairs. Thus England's produce was carried to distant countries, in exchange for what those countries sent to England; but many restrictions, imposed by the lords, greatly hampered trade. The "communes" of France and the craft guilds of England were organizations of tradesmen in league to obtain better, freer conditions under which to trade. In England the towns gained their privileges by purchasing them from their overlords. Town charters were written agreements between the lord and the commune or guild of merchants of a town; they limited the power of the lords to impose restrictions upon the people and to fine them, and they recognized the existence of the guildmen organized for better trading. The old dues and services were either done away with entirely or they were converted into money payments.

We read, in James Harvey Robinson's "History of Western Europe," of how King Henry II. of England promised the inhabitants of Wallingford that "wheresoever they shall go on their journeys as merchants through my whole land of England and Normandy, Aquitaine and Anjou, 'by water and by strand, by wood and by land,' they shall be free from toll and passage fees and from all customs and exactions; nor are they to be troubled in this respect by anyone under penalty of ten pounds." So even the kings had come to recognize the demands of the new class of traders for greater rights and privileges. The towns continued to grow and their trade to increase. Some of the towns had, as a sign of their freedom, a belfry, or high building with a watchtower, where some one kept guard both night and day and rang a bell in time of danger. In the fourteenth century the famous townhalls began to be built—those fine old buildings which are so much admired today—and these were further proofs that the old medieval manor had begun to grow into the commercial city.

Preparing for the Party

"Before the earliest Ruggles could wake up and toot his 5-cent tin horn, Mrs. Ruggles was up and stirring about the house, for it was a gala day in the family. Gala day! I should think so! Were not her nine children invited to a dinner party at the great house, and weren't they going to sit down free and equal with the mightiest in the land? She had been preparing for this grand occasion ever since the receipt of the invitation, which, by the way, had been speedily enshrined in an old photograph frame and hung under the looking-glass in the most prominent place in the kitchen, where it stared the occasional visitor directly in the eye. . . .

"Breakfast was on the table promptly at 7 o'clock, and there was very little of it, too; for it was an excellent day for short rations, though Mrs. Ruggles heaved a sigh as she reflected that even the boys, with their India-rubber stomachs, would be just as hungry the day after the dinner party as if they had never had any at all.

"As soon as the scanty meal was over, she announced the plan of the campaign. 'Now, Susan, you an' Kitty wash up the dishes; an' Peter, can't you spread up the beds, so't I can git ter cuttin' out Larry's new suit? I ain't satisfied with his close, an' I thought in the night of a way to make him a dress out of my old plaid shawl—kind o' Scotch style, yer know. You other boys clear out from under foot! Clem, you and Con hop into bed with Larry while I wash yer underflannins; 'twon't take long to dry 'em. Sarah Maud, I think 'twould be perfeckly han'som if you ripped them brass buttons off yer uncle's policeman's coat an' sewed 'em in a row up the front o' yer green skirt. Susan, you must iron out yours and Kitty's apurns; an' there, I came mighty near forgettin' Peory's stockin's. I counted the whole lot last night when I was washin' of 'em, an' there ain't but nineteen anyhow yer fix 'em, an' no nine pairs mates nohow; an' I ain't goin' ter have my childern wear odd stockin's to a dinner-comp'ny, brought up as I was. Eily, can't you run out and ask Mis' Cullen ter lend me a pair o' stockin's for Peory, an' tell her if she will, Peory'll give Tim half her candy when she gets home. Won't yer, Peory?'

"Peory . . . set up a deafening howl at the projected bargain—a howl so rebellious and so out of season that her mother started in her direction with flashing eye and uplifted hand; but she let it fall suddenly, saying, 'No, I won't lick ye Christmas day, if yer drive me crazy; but speak up smart, now, 'n say whether yer'd ruther give Tim Cullen half yer candy or go bare-legged ter the party?' The matter being put so plainly, Peoria collected her faculties, dried her tears and chose the lesser evil, Clem having hastened the decision by an affectionate wink, that meant he'd go halves with her on his candy.

"'That's a lady,' cried her mother. 'Now, you young ones that ain't doin' nothin', play all yer want ter before noontime, for after ye git through eatin' at 12 o'clock me 'n Sarah Maud's goin' ter give yer such a washin' an' combin' an' dressin' as yer never had before an' never will again, an' then I'm goin' to set yer down an' give yer two solid hours' trainin' in manners; an' 'twon't be no foolin', neither.'

"'All we've got to do's go eat!' grumbled Peter.

"'Well, that's enough,' responded his mother; 'and there's more'n one way of eatin', let me tell yer, an' you've got a heap ter learn about it, Peter Ruggles. Lord sakes, I wish you childern could see the way I was fetched up to eat—never took a meal o' vittles in the kitchen before I married Ruggles; but yer can't keep up that style with nine young ones 'n yer Pa always off ter sea.'

"The big Ruggleses worked so well, and the little Ruggleses kept from 'under foot' so successfully," writes Kate Douglas Wiggin in "The Birds' Christmas Carol," "that by 1 o'clock nine complete toilets were laid out in solemn grandeur on the beds. I say 'complete'; but I do not know whether they would be called so in the best society. The law of compensation had been well applied; he that had necktie had no cuffs; she that had sash had no handkerchief, and vice versa; but they all had boots and a certain amount of clothing, such as it was, the outside layer being in every case quite above criticism.

"'Now, Sarah Maud,' said Mrs. Ruggles, her face shining with excitement, 'everything is red up an' we can begin. I've got a boiler 'n a kettle 'n a pot o' hot water. Peter, you go into the back bedroom, an' I'll take Susan, Kitty, Peory an' Cornelius; an' Sarah Maud, you take Clem, 'n Eily, 'n Larry, one to a time, an' git as fur as you can with 'em, an' then I'll finish 'em off while you do yerself.'

"Sarah Maud couldn't have scrubbed with any more decision and force if she had been doing floors, and the little Ruggleses bore it bravely, not from natural heroism, but from the joy that was set before them. Not being satisfied, however, with the 'tone' of their complexions, she wound up operations by applying a little Bristol brick from the knifeboard, which served as the proverbial 'last straw,' from under which the little Ruggleses issued rather red and raw and out of temper. When the clock struck 3, they were all clothed, and most of them in their right minds, ready for those last touches that always take the most time. Kitty's red hair was curled in 34 ringlets, Sarah Maud's was braided in one pigtail, and Susan's and Eily's in two braids apiece, while Peoria's resisted all advances in the shape of hair oils and stuck out straight on all sides, like that of the Circassian girl of the circus—so Clem said; and he was sent into the bedroom for it, too, from whence he was dragged out forgivingly by Peoria herself, five minutes later. Then—exciting moment—came linen collars for some and neckties and bows for others, and Eureka! the Ruggleses were dressed . . . A row of seats was formed directly through the middle of the kitchen. There were not quite chairs enough for ten, since the family had rarely all wanted to sit down at once, somebody always being out, or in bed, but the woodbox and the coal hod finished out the line nicely. The children took their places according to age, Sarah Maud at the head and Larry on the coal hod, and Mrs. Ruggles seated herself in front, surveying them proudly as she wiped the sweat of honest toil from her brow.

"'Well,' she exclaimed, 'if I do say so as shouldn't, I never see a cleaner, more stylish mess o' childern in my life. . . .'"

Green Turrets

My maple tree a turret stands
  Upon a grassy hill;
The errant winds from many lands
  Blow through my tower at will;
And I, a princess, sit enthroned
  Within the topmost room
And weave the sunlight and the rain
  Across my leafy loom.
The colors in the web I weave
  The breezes bring to me;
Gray music of the mountain tops,
  Blue whispers of the sea.
Within my high, green-raftered room
  What chorusing I've heard!
The trilly notes upon my loom
  Are caught from every bird.

I weave the songs of orioles
  And bluebirds on the wing;
The buckwheat's and the clover's scent
  Are in my patterning.
Oh, far abroad through all the land,
  Green turrets of the trees
Along the craggy mountains stand,
  And fringe the flashing seas.
I see their thousand windows lit
  Against the sunset sky.
Within those towers do others sit?
  Princesses, such as I?
Do other maidens climb the stair
  Beneath their fluttering eaves,
Who weave the sunlight and the rain
  Through all the blowing leaves?

—Hilda W. Smith, in the August St. Nicholas.

A Matching Garden

It is an interesting experiment to plant a garden to match your house and its rooms. A little thought will provide pink flowers for your pink bedchamber, blue ones or yellow ones to match other rooms, and perhaps a bed of nasturtiums to make a pretty spot of contrasting color in a cool green living room.

What the Moon Saw

TWENTIETH EVENING

"I come from Rome," said the moon. "There in the middle of the town, on the summit of one of the seven hills, stand the ruins of the palace of the Caesars. The wild fig grows now in the crevices of the walls, covering their nakedness with its broad grayish green leaves. The ass treads down its laurel hedges among the heaps of stones, and browses on the barren thistle. Here, whence once the eagle of Rome fluttered—came, saw, and conquered—there is now the entrance to a poor little hovel plastered up with clay between the two broken marble columns. The vine hangs like a . . . wreath over its crooked windows. An old woman lives in it with her little granddaughter; they now rule in the palace of the Caesars and show its treasures to visitors. There is only a bare wall left standing of the rich throne room; the dark cypress points with its long shadows to where the throne once stood. The earth is heaped high over the ruined floor, and the little girl, now sole daughter of the Caesars, often brings her footstool there when the evening bells ring. She calls the keyhole in the door close by her balcony, for she can see half Rome through it, as far as the mighty dome of St. Peters. Silence reigned, as always, this evening when the little girl came out into the full light of my beams. She was carrying a water jar of antique shape on her head; her feet were bare, her short skirt and the sleeves of her little chemise were ragged. I kissed the child's delicately rounded shoulders, her dark eyes, and black shining hair. She climbed up the steps to the little house. They were steep and made of sharp bits of marble from the broken columns. Gaily colored lizards darted about among her feet, but they did not startle her. She was just raising her hand to the bell pull. This was a hare's foot at the end of a piece of string, such is the bell now in the palace of the Caesars. She paused a moment — what was she thinking about? . . . I do not know—she moved forward again, tripped, and the jar fell from her head, on to the steps, where it was broken to atoms upon the fluted marble. She burst into tears. The beautiful daughter of the Caesars, weeping over the poor broken jar. There she stood with her bare feet, weeping, and dared not pull the string—the bell rope of the palace of the Caesars."—Hans Christian Andersen.

Good Form in Tennis

Good form in tennis is hard to describe. It is not necessarily the ability to win matches, nor is it always the most graceful way of hitting the ball; it is rather the method of playing those strokes that have been shown by long experience to produce the best results with the majority of players. One too often hears an ambitious young player declare that any stroke that wins is good enough for him. Because McLoughlin won international matches in spite of using a cramped backhand swing, they are willing to copy his style in the hope of equaling his skill.

But success does not justify bad form. What a McLoughlin or a Brookes might do with a bad style of play is not always the best for others to attempt. Ten would fail with such methods where one would succeed, while with good form ten would succeed while one would fail. A young player with a generous future before him might much better select, as a model of good form, strokes such as Johnston uses or those shown by Larned. With such a model, any healthy, active boy should be able to play tennis well after steady practice. The game does not require height or weight or any unusual physical qualification.—J. Parmly Paret, in the August St. Nicholas.

Built on Potash

Hoffland, Neb., from a little railroad siding a year ago, with two or three cars standing on the track, has grown until it has been placed on the railroad map as a full-fledged town, shipping out 30 cars a day. Hoffland promises to grow still more.

It is all on account of potash and its by-products, says the Virginian Pilot. The fields at Hoffland are the only ones in the United States where the almost pure article is found. In Utah and southern California, where the mineral is taken from kelp beds, the cost of reducing the pure potash from the vegetable matter makes the marketable product expensive.

Here is found an almost pure article that necessitates nothing but pumping, boiling and drying, when it is ready for the refinery, where it brings the heretofore unknown price of $500 a ton. A Chicago packing company has contracted for the town's entire output for five years.

Prevents Skidding

A sandbox for automobiles, operated in a manner similar to the sandbox of locomotives, but which spreads the sand sideways to prevent skidding, is the ingenious invention of James S. Young of Jersey City, reports the Denver Times.

On either side of the car, below the running board, are sandboxes connected by piping with a compressed air cylinder situated at the back of the car under the rear seat. Air is compressed by a simple attachment to the driving shaft of the car. This and the discharge of sand are controlled by a lever from the driver's seat. The compressed air forces out the sand, which is thrown against curved screens that depend from the running board immediately in front of the wheels. The screens reflect back the sand, throwing it to each side and thus making a sand track sufficiently wider than the wheels to make it virtually impossible for these to skid.

THE HOME FORUM

Thoreau in the Woods

"It was not in early autumn, but in early spring, that Thoreau went a-gypsying among the pines," we read in Will H. Dircks' delightful preface to "Walden," "there to build for himself a sort of cloistral rustic Academe, where he himself only should be master and scholar, both pupil and doctor in one. Let us imagine him, then, as one day towards the end of March, 1845, when, a young fellow of twenty-eight, looking, perhaps, at first sight, like a not very picturesque but tolerably well-to-do mendicant, rugged and browned . . . faring, with the trace of an ironical smile, and the reminiscence of a Gallic shrug, to the domicile of the orphic Alcott, and there to him preferring his modest petition for the loan of an ax,—the ax which, he says, with Yankee afterthought, he returned sharper than he got. What induced Thoreau to take the step which has become so memorable?—why did he retire to the woods?" "He went for leisure to complete his literary apprenticeship, to test his powers, to know himself and define his proper bent; he went 'not to be shipwrecked on vain realities,' 'to front only the essential facts of life'; he went that he might retire as to a tower of vision whence to survey the world and its shows in better optique. It was no affectation that sent him thither; the action was quite native and fit for him, says Emerson. He went as, in the circumstances, it was a natural and simple thing for him to do. And here he formulated his criticism of life, of gypsy naïveté; of noble culture; and of impossible transcendentalism, not, however, without import."

Mr. Dircks declares later that it was with no pretty Arcadianism that Thoreau went to the woods, but that he might exercise fittingly his vocation and his bent for prose minstrelsy. "And so," he says, "we may follow him to his cabin-cloister among the pines, and see what sort of a haunt he chose for himself. The outpost was not pitched very far from the main battalions, after all; in measurement of mere furlongs, the sanctuary was not remote. Crossing the pastures on the south of Concord village, and passing through a belt of wood, you would arrive, after a mile-and-a-half trudge, at the lakelet of Walden, half-a-mile long and three-quarters in circumference, 'a pure white crystal in a setting of emerald'; 'a perfect forest mirror.' A few rods only from the pond itself, the opposite wooded shore of which was the most distant horizon, on the side of a hill edging the wood beyond which lay Concord, stood the little cabin, clean and airy, in which the atmosphere, charged with the pungent perfume of the surrounding pines, lost none of its freshness,—'fit to entertain a traveling god, and where a goddess might trail her garments.' In this retreat he installed himself for two years and two months, and entertained himself in his sylvan fashion, finally leaving it with the same insouciance with which he went. Here he gardened and farmed after his own methods; here he mused and read 'the books that circulate round the world'; here he maintained his surveillance over birds, squirrels, muskrats, flowers, and trees; and here he chronicled his observations. While at Walden he wrote his essay on Carlyle, and edited his 'Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers' already mentioned, and here wrote the greater part of the following pages. ["Walden."] Like Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Lowell stigmatizes him as an idle man, but idleness is so alien to the tenor of Thoreau's ethics and thinking, that it is impossible to conceive of him as such. A certain sublimated sort of far niente was part of his system. He confesses that of a summer morning, after bathing, he has sat in his sunny doorway from sunrise till noon, rapt in reverie, in undisturbed solitude and stillness. 'I grew in these seasons like corn in the night, and they were far better than any work of the hands would have been.' 'The most glorious fact of our experience,' he says elsewhere, 'is not anything we have done or may hope to do, but a transient thought, or vision, or dream that we have had.' Here in fancy presents itself to us a picture of Whitman, a fellow poetic vagabond, prone on the yellow sand-bank loafing and . . . 'observing a spear of summer-grass grow.' Thoreau was constantly making excursions into the neighboring village for what he calls his homeopathic doses of gossip, and as one of the lions of the place he was frequently besieged by visitors, entertaining sometimes twenty-five or thirty at a time, often many oddities and curiosity hunters among them, no doubt, who bored him, but often callers whom he could receive without restraint, 'children came a-berrying, railroad men taking a Sunday morning walk in clean shirts;' 'in short, all honest pilgrims who came out to the woods for freedom's sake,' and truly did leave the village behind them. Thus the recluse and idler had rather a busy time of it, what with doing nothing at all, in the ordinary sense, and, in the ordinary sense, doing many things, entertaining visitors among them."

Mull

Gray it is and very still,
  In the August weather;
Gray the basking seals that flock
On the jagged lift of rock;
Starkly heaves a waste of hill
Gray, untouched by heather.
—Patrick Chalmers.

Labor

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The fact that the "labor problem" occupies so prominent a place in the discussions of the day, compels the inference that the original and true sense of labor must have become obscured. The social unrest everywhere apparent, the discontent of the toilers, can only indicate the human mind's instinctive groping for the true, and, therefore, the scientific, balance between activity and the possession of whatever is requisite for harmony. The early command from Sinai that man should labor six days and do all his work, further declared that this period of effort should conclude with the realization of a perfect state of rest. This was the end toward which labor should be directed. The necessity laid upon men was to dispose of all that seemed laborious—which can only mean the necessity of working out the nothingness of material things for which mortals exchange their labor—in order that consciousness might enter into rest with God. Now Mrs. Eddy, on pages 519 and 520 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has given an interpretation of this spiritual rest which sweeps away any notion that labor's genuine consummation is idleness or glutted barns. "God rests in action" she writes. "Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

The "labor problem," though it seems on the tip of every tongue and pen, is not peculiar to this age. It is coexistent with the history of the human race. The makers of brick without straw have rebelled, from the beginning of civilization, against the task imposed. The lapse from the understanding of labor as a vestibule of heavenly rest to the mistaken sense of labor as poorly paid exhaustion, the Psalmist exposed when he said, "Because they rebelled against the words of God, and contemned the counsel of the most High: therefore he brought down their heart with labor." Now, the Psalmist cannot have meant that God, divine Principle, rewards labor with weariness and waste. The true concept of God having been subordinated to a material sense of existence, rather does the human mind punish itself with its own materiality. There is no material escape from the crushing labor which the carnal mind has thus brought upon itself. But the prophet perceived that when humanity should arrive at an understanding of Truth, it should regain the state in which "They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble."

The laborers who strain toward the ideal of individual wealth are as responsible for the worship and support of this false ideal, as are the few who, through personal genius for organization, compass the end which the less advantaged would gain if they could. But the love of fair play is ever active, and the efforts for reform are continuous. One theory succeeds another. The advocates of one contend that the definitions of the other are unsound, although one system as frankly as another deals with the phenomenal. All fall short of accomplishing the desired economic betterment for the simple reason that the wrongs which they seek to remedy can only be permanently adjusted as the cause of those effects is disclosed and removed.

Christian Science presents the only method whereby the ultimate cause of social unrest and economic inequalities can be probed to the bottom and the false ideals destroyed. It is unquestionable that a change of ideals is the opening wedge of universal reform. When the search for the kingdom of God becomes the aim and end of each man's labor, worship of material wealth will give place to the desire for the spiritual understanding which was so abundantly possessed by him who said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The laborer who knows that God is the divine Principle of all real activity, is able to prove in his daily tasks, in the ratio of his understanding, that oppression cannot withhold from right activity its just compensation and sequent spiritual rest.

Speaking metaphysically, there is of course no burdensome toil, no obnoxious tyranny. But it seems necessary for false consciousness to emerge from its belief in the limited and finite into the unlimited and real, by means of what it calls labor. Proportionably as labor—whether it be the mental toil of the captains of industry or the manual work of the laborer or artisan—is directed by spiritual understanding, the mortal elements of discord will disappear, and labor will gain the dignity of an idea controlled and protected by spiritual law. Labor loses its grievance when, in the presence of spiritual illumination, the pursuit of happiness in the possession of things is displaced by a wiser effort to put off the carnal mind itself with all its fictitious values of commodities and its extremes of accumulation and want. The harmony of reality is thus applied to the need, and labor is recognized as simply the task of overcoming the material sense with the spiritual.

Now, if a change of ideals individually results in greater harmony of experience, it is certain that the world at large can and does feel the permeating influence of Truth. When human economy yields more to spiritual administration, it will be seen that in the service which men must render to each other, the genuine interests of one class cannot be antagonistic to the interests of another. The right steps to economic betterment will thus be accurately revealed, and reforms will lose their experimental character and become definitely and permanently effective. It is to this unity of good Mrs. Eddy refers when she says, "The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity." (Science and Health, p. 571.) The strife between opposing factions of the same material belief will cease when labor learns that there is no higher culmination than rest in action which reflects Principle, and wealth lays down its false claim to material power, to win the spiritual affluence wherein "The rich in spirit" as Mrs. Eddy writes on another page (518) of the same textbook, "help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

Franck and D'Indy

"The first time I saw D'Indy," says Romain Rolland in "Musicians of Today," "was at a concert of the Société Nationale, in the Salle Pleyel, in 1888. They were playing several of Franck's works; among others, for the first time, his admirable Thème, fugue, et variation, for the harmonium and the pianoforte, a composition in which the spirit of Bach is mingled with a quite modern tenderness. Franck was conducting, and M. d'Indy was at the pianoforte. I shall always remember his reverential manner towards the old musician, and how careful he was to follow his directions; one would have said he was a diligent and obedient pupil. It was a touching homage from one who had already proved himself a master by works like Le Chant de la cloche, Wallenstein, La Symphonie sur un thème montagnard, and who was, perhaps, at that time better known and more popular than César Franck himself. Since then twenty years have passed, and I still see M. d'Indy as I saw him that evening; and, whatever may happen in the future, his memory for me will always be associated with that of the grand old artist, presiding with his fatherly smile over the little gathering of the faithful."

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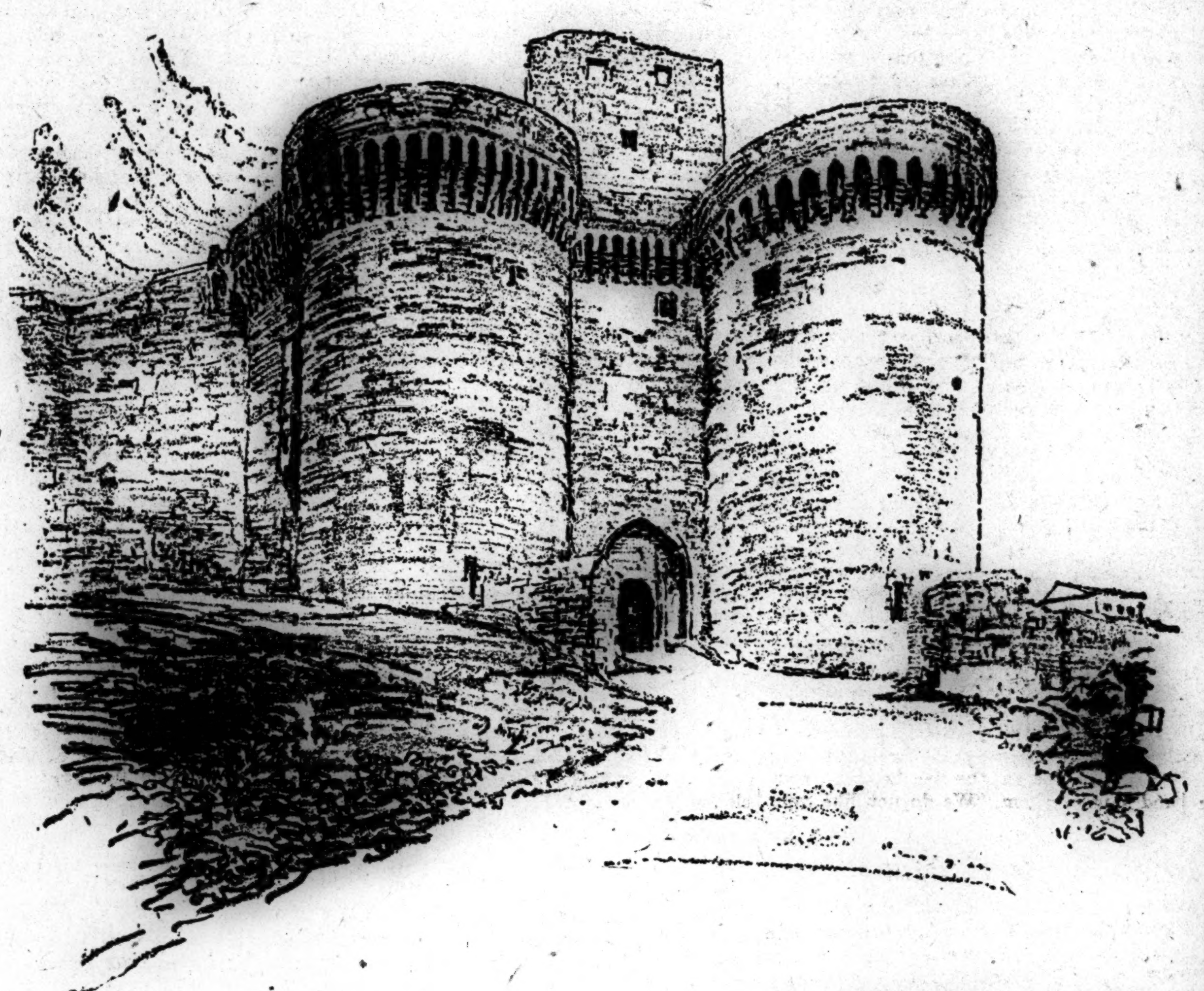
It Is a Venerable Place

It is a venerable place,
  An old ancestral ground,
So broad, the rainbow wholly stands
  Within its lordly bound;
And here the river waits and winds
  By many a wooded mound.

Upon a rise, where single oaks
  And clumps of beeches tall
Drop pleasantly their shade beneath,
  Half-hid amidst them all,
Stands in its quiet dignity
  An ancient manor-hall.

About its many gable-ends
  The swallows wheel their flight;
The huge fantastic weathervanes
  Look happy in the light;
The warm front through the foliage gleams,
  A comfortable sight.

The ivied turrets seem to love
  The low, protected leas; . . .
How freshly still it stands amid
  Its wealth of swelling trees.
—Coventry Patmore.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fort St.-Andre, Villeneuve-lez-Avignon, France

In their hurry to reach the strip of coast line, famous as the Riviera, many people quite ignore the beautiful old Provençal towns of southern France, which they pass on their way seawards. To most of such people Avignon stands for little more than the name of a railway station, passed in the early morning, and where, perhaps, they get their first glimpse of a southern town and the radiance of southern morning sunshine. And yet, to those who take time to pause there, Avignon has much to show that is interesting and exceedingly picturesque. On one side of the river Rhône the great gothic palace of the popes, who made Avignon their home for most of the fourteenth century, towers up, high above the town. On the other side of the river, spanned by the remains of the famous twelfth century bridge, rises Ville Neuve—or the New Town—not so very new as most people count newness, dating as it does from the early middle ages, but decidedly new in comparison with Avignon proper, which was by no means new at the coming of the Romans. The great gateway and walls of the medieval fortress which crowns the hill above Ville Neuve constitutes a fine example of a fourteenth century stronghold. Petrarch, among other famous people, came to Avignon, and John Evelyn has left a description in his famous diary of his visit to the town in 1644.

"We arrived at noon at Avignon," he writes. "Entering the gates, the soldiers at the guard took our pistols and carbines, and examined us very strictly; after that, having obtained the Governor's and the Vice-Legate's leave to tarry three days, we were civilly conducted to our lodging. The city is on the Rhône, and divided from the newer part, or town, which is on the other side of the river, by a very fair stone bridge (which has been broken); at one end is a very high rock, on which is a strong castle well furnished with artillery. The walls of the city are of large square freestones, the most neat and best in repair I ever saw. . . . Vaucluse, so much renowned for the solitude of Petrarch, we beheld from the castle; but could not visit it for want of time, being now taking mules and a guide for Marseilles."

Kingsley

"I cannot give any description of his daily life, his parish work," John Martineau says of Kingsley, "which will not sound commonplace. . . . But there never was a man with whom life was less monotonous, with whom it was more full to overflowing, of variety and freshness. Nothing could be more exquisitely delightful than a walk with him about his parish. Earth, air and water, as well as farmhouse and cottage seemed full of his familiar friends. . . . It seemed as if no bird or beast or insect, scarcely a drifting cloud in the sky, passed by him unnoticed, unwelcomed. He caught and noted every breath, every sound, every sign. With every person he met he instinctively struck some point of contact, found something to appreciate—often it might be some information to ask for—which left the other cheered, self-respecting, raised for the moment above himself; and whatever the passing word might be, it was given to high or low, gentle or simple, with an appropriateness, a force, and a genial courtesy."

An Historical Landscape

The famous historian, John Richard Green, Lord Bryce tells us, "had a keen eye for country, for the direction and character of hills, the position and influence of rivers, forests and marshes, of changes in the line of land and sea."

"So on a battlefield or in an historical town, his vision of the features of the ground or the site was unerring. But he perceived and enjoyed natural beauty chiefly in reference to human life. The study of the battlefield and the town site were aids to the comprehension of historical events. The exquisite landscape was exquisite because it was associated with the people dwelling there, with the processes of their political growth, with their ideas or their social usages." To realize the truth of this observation we need only turn to Green's vivid picture in his "Short History of the English People," of the building of Château Gaillard by Richard Cœur de Lion, when he realized that the defense of Normandy "could no longer rest on the loyalty of the Norman people."

"The purely military site which Richard selected for the new fortress with which he guarded the border, showed his realization of the fact," Green says, "that Normandy could now only be held in a military way. As a monument of warlike skill his 'Saucy Castle,' Château Gaillard, stands first among the fortresses of the middle ages. Richard fixed its site where the Seine bends suddenly at Gaillon, in a great semicircle to the north, and where the valley of Les Andelys breaks the line of the chalk cliffs along its bank. Blue masses of woodland crown the distant hills; within the river curve lies a dull reach of flat meadow, round which the Seine, broken with green islets, and dappled with the gray and blue of the sky, flashes like a silver bow on its way to Rouen. The castle formed part of an intrenched camp which Richard designed to cover his Norman capital. Approach by the river was blocked by a stockade and a bridge of boats, by a fort on the islet in mid-stream, and by the tower which the King built in the valley of the Gambon, then an impassable marsh. In the angle between this valley and the Seine, on the spur of the chalk hills which only a narrower neck of land connects with the general plateau, rose, at the height of three hundred feet above the river, the crowning fortress of the whole. Its outworks and the walls which connected it with the town and stockade have for the most part gone, but time and the hand of man have done little to destroy the fortifications themselves—the fosse, hewn deep into the solid rock, with casements hollowed out along its sides, the fluted walls of the citadel, the huge donjon looking down on the brown roofs and huddled gables of Les Andelys. Even now, in its ruin, we can understand the triumphant outburst of its royal builder as he saw it rising against the sky: 'How pretty a child is mine, this child of but one year old!'"

Your Duty

But what is your duty? The carrying on of the affairs of the day that lies before you.—Goethe.

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BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

The Influence of Wordsworth's Poetry

"Two things stand out in the history of the criticism of Wordsworth," T. R. Glover says in his volume, "Poets and Puritans," "the high value set upon his poetry by the better minds of England, and the anticipation of the poet himself that it would inevitably be so. His poetry has been peculiarly associated with illumination and with happiness—and, again, this was anticipated by Wordsworth.

"Coleridge wrote to Godwin (25th March 1801): 'Have you seen the second volume of the "Lyrical Ballads" and the preface prefixed to the first? I should judge of a man's heart and intellect, precisely according to the degree and intensity of the admiration with which he read these poems.' 'Why,' wrote Lamb to Bernard Barton, 'a line of Wordsworth's is a lever to lift the . . . spirit.'

"John Stuart Mill wrote in his 'Autobiography' of the healing effect which Wordsworth's poetry had once had upon him. . . . 'In them I seemed to draw from a source of inward joy, of sympathetic and imaginative pleasure, which could be shared in by all human beings. . . . From them I seemed to learn what would be the perennial sources of happiness, when all the greater evils of life shall have been removed. And I felt myself at once better and happier as I came under their influence. . . . I needed to be made to feel that there was real, permanent happiness in tranquil contemplation. Wordsworth taught me this, not only without turning away from, but with a greatly increased interest in, the common feelings and common destiny of human beings. . . .'

"Mill's account of his experience in reading the poems agrees most curiously with the hope which Wordsworth expressed in a letter to Lady Beaumont after the issue of his volumes of 1807. 'Trouble not yourself about their present reception; of what moment is that compared with what I trust is their destiny? To console the afflicted, to add sunshine to daylight, by making the happy happier; to teach the young and the gracious of every age, to see, to think, and feel, and therefore to become more actively and securely virtuous—this is their office.'

"The fact stands then that Wordsworth's poetry has meant new happiness to men and this not derivative. He has put them where they may find it themselves. For while his poetry is informed with a philosophy of life, it is still poetry—that glowing re-creation of the real, which is at once discovery and interpretation. Wordsworth foresaw, and in his strange open way he spoke of, the effect his work would have, for he had himself explored the way by which he would lead his followers from doubt and depression to a real happiness.

"A long, quiet, contemplative existence among the lakes, confined within a narrow circle, which tended to become one of admiration never much ruffled by external criticism, and with time progressively less and less open either to criticism or to contribution from without—such is the picture which men too commonly form to themselves of the life of Wordsworth; and they ask, as they well may, whether within such narrow and peaceful limits a poet can find the experience that may warrant him to describe himself as 'a man speaking to men.'

"Such critics forget his youth and the French Revolution. There are times when a man of open sense and heart may crowd more experience into a decade or a single year than, in other periods, might be found in . . . eighty years. What is more serious, they forget that Wordsworth was a poet—'creature of a fiery heart'—open in quite an exceptional way to impulses . . . for whom everything that moved was significant, not merely in itself, but in the liberty it gave to imagination. . . . To such men the barest hint of experience is more full of revelation than a lifetime of incident and habit to most human beings."

The Still, Small Voice

The most potent and beneficent forces are stillest. The strength of a sentence is not in its adjectives, but in its verbs and nouns, and the strength of men and of nations is in their calm, sane, meditative moments. In a time of noise and hurry and materialism like ours, the gospel of the still, small voice is always seasonable.—John Burroughs.

Lakeland

Mere under mountains lone, like a moat under lowering ramparts;
  Garrulous petulant beck, sinister laughterless tarn;
Haunt of the vagabond feet of my fancy forever reverting,
  Haunt of this vagabond heart, Cumbrian valleys and fells;
You that enchant all ears with the manifold tones of silence,
  You that around me, in youth, magical filaments wove;
You were my earliest passion, and when shall its fealty falter?
  Ah, when Helvellyn is low! ah, when Winander is dry!
Had I not dwelt where nature but prattled familiar language,
  Homely the theme and the word, prose of the hedges and lanes?
Here she spake to my spirit in lofty and resonant numbers,
  Rhythms of epical mood, silences great as her song. . . .
  Eastward, westward blown, out of your ken I have fared;
Watched in jewelled midnight the Mediterranean twinkling;
  Watched, from Como's wave, pinnacled summits afire;
Heard the delight of the waters that break upon savage Tantallon;
  Heard the upthundering tides harry Tintagel in vain; . . .
Yet unto you I turn, O land in whose mountain portals
  Rustles my Past like leaves. . . .
—William Watson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916

EDITORIALS

Turkey

RECENT dispatches to this paper regarding the internal situation in Turkey, although they only go to confirm previous information on the subject, indicate a situation which, in any other country, could only presage an early collapse. Rural districts have been denuded of their food supplies, crops have been reaped and carried off in bulk to Austria and Germany, and, at a season when there should normally be an abundance in the supply of necessaries, the people in many districts are already living from hand to mouth.

The Turkish peasant, like the Turkish soldier, however, has the most extraordinary facility for "carrying on" long after, according to all western rules, he ought to have given up. As to the government, Europe has learned by long experience that to gauge Ottoman strength by any known rules of finance or economics is quite futile. At no time in her long history has this been proved more effectively, in regard to Turkey, than during the past eighteen months. At first the position was simple. From the moment Turkey entered the great struggle on the side of the central powers, all the needs of her army were supplied by the central powers, and with a harvest recently gathered, the question of food supply for the general population did not arise. Gradually, however, the commandeering of food in all parts of the territory controlled by the central powers grew in stringency, until the position of the Turkish peasant became in the last degree deplorable. About nine months ago the outlook, indeed, seemed desperate; fields in all directions were being allowed to lie fallow; no attempt was made to cultivate them, and the country, if matters were not altered, was clearly faced with starvation.

Matters, however, were altered. Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, after a true Turkish fashion, had made no great concern of the question; but the authorities of the central powers recognized the opportunities that were being missed. The order went forth that fields were everywhere to be sown with grain, and seed for the purpose was supplied in abundance. It was in vain that the Turkish peasant protested that he might as well starve and be idle as starve and work, for that he, at any rate, would never receive the fruits of his labors; he was compelled to go to work on his land. The result was that reliable reports received from Turkey, about a month ago, showed that from 70 to 80 per cent of the land was being cultivated. Practically the whole of that has now been reaped, that portion of it, at any rate, put down in grain, and the produce removed from the country. The people, with the winter before them, are left in a position even worse than they were nine months ago, when the great cultivating order was put in force.

Now, whatever sufferings this condition may entail for the great mass of the people, it will not, in any way, and this is an important point to take into consideration, affect the army. It is a well-known fact that the Turkish army, at present, is actually suffering from overfeeding. The Turkish soldier is on the same ration as the German soldier, and is, as a consequence, eating more than he or any of his forefathers have ever eaten before. To the Turkish soldier, who, from time immemorial, has been wont to carry his dry unleavened bread and his chortan, or dry cheese, in his girdle—to sit down by a streamside, and from his bread moistened in the running water and his chortan, make a meal fit for a sultan, as he would count it, to him the German ration is indeed superabundance. Far afield, of course, as in Persia, he is indeed below his accustomed level in the matter of rations, but the forces which count in the country are still well fed and well equipped.

When this fact is considered in conjunction with the other fact that Turkey, today, is quite openly ruled, in theory, by a coterie of some forty men, members of the Committee of Union and Progress, and that this coterie is ruled in turn by a triumvirate, Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and the lately admitted Bedri Pasha, the chief of the Constantinople police; that these men are all utterly desperate, and that under the command of the central powers they still control the army, it is seen that, from a purely military point of view, Turkey's position is still a very strong one. Her rulers have thrown all responsibilities to the four winds. If we lose, they say in effect, what does it matter to us in what condition we leave the country? If we win, it will be all right, any way. It is credibly recorded that a well-known diplomatist was discussing the situation, some time ago, with Talaat Bey, and remarked to him, half joke and whole earnest, that when the Allies got to Constantinople they would certainly hang him for what he was doing. "Well," Talaat Bey replied, "how often can they hang me?" This incident indicates the position in Turkey, today, more forcibly than many columns of dispatches.

Politics and Liquor Licenses

THE statement which Charles R. Gow, retiring member of the licensing board of the city of Boston, makes public as he leaves the service, is one that is illuminating. Taken together with the frank discussion of his own case which Robert A. Woods, whom Governor McCall recently failed to renominate to the board, has recently given to citizens, the two documents are an indictment which cannot be ignored by persons who are implicated, whether high or low in rank. Some adequate answer must be given.

Consideration of the more serious issues involved should not be deflected by any differences of opinion that may exist as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the course of the board in deciding to grant more licenses in residence districts. Both Mr. Woods and Mr. Gow have frankly stated their grounds for their votes favoring such a course, and the objectors to such a policy cannot blame them for any lack of candor or courage in their official action. Wise or unwise, it was an administrative ruling subject to revision if revision proved necessary.

The elements of the situation that now need immediate attention from citizens who are insistent that the license board shall be kept free from political influence and that it shall have public opinion and state official favor on its side when it rigorously enforces law, are to be found in those items of Mr. Gow's indictment in which he discusses the plottings of lesser politicians and the most lawless element of the liquor-making and liquor-vending elements of the community. He expressly exculpates Governor McCall from being party to the plottings in their inception, but he does not hesitate to intimate that unwittingly he has played the game of "interests" that always are side partners in the exploitation of humanity by the liquor traffic. In this Mr. Gow but substantiates similar charges by Mr. Woods. Governor McCall must at least in defense of his own reputation for shrewdness and insight, see whether his informants and advisers have been wholly disinterested in their counsels.

There is no special reason for surprise in the revelation which has been made as to the virulence of the attack upon the license board as formerly constituted and as to the part that politics has played in its disintegration. The more virtuous and vigilant such a board is, the more it is attacked. And as for politics and liquor-vending. in their baser forms they are affinities. What Bostonians need to face now is that because men have enforced law, cleaned up an objectionable business, weakened the alliance of intemperance and vice, and reduced the profits of brewers, they are being punished.

Switzerland and Prisoners of War

THE good work already accomplished, and still being carried on by Switzerland, in the way of mitigating, as far as possible, for her neighbors some of the hardships of war, has frequently been a matter of grateful comment. In spite of her own difficulties, and they have been by no means few, Switzerland has seized every opportunity for helpfulness in this connection. Through the mediation of the Swiss federal post, millions of letters, postal orders and packages have been forwarded to French prisoners of war in Germany and to German prisoners of war in France; to Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Russia and to Russian prisoners of war in Austria-Hungary. Then again, refugees of all belligerent countries, seeking shelter in Switzerland, have been helped in every way possible; whilst large quantities of comforts have been widely distributed.

The latest exhibition of goodwill is afforded by the reception and treatment of British and French prisoners of war, recently interned in Switzerland. The Swiss have been, from time to time, described as greatly divided in their sympathies in regard to the war, but, however this may be, it has in no way affected their desire to help or its impartiality. The British minister at Berne, Sir Evelyn Grant Duff, in a recent dispatch on the subject declared that the reception accorded the war prisoners at Zurich was no less enthusiastic than in French Switzerland.

As a matter of fact, from the very first, the Swiss have set themselves a high ideal in the matter, and the attitude of the country as a whole was well summed up by M. Hoffman, a federal counselor who declared, recently, that Switzerland ought to regard the question of helping prisoners of war in the light of her duty to humanity. Seeming serious difficulties that might be met with ought not to cause her to forget the nobility of her mission.

Switzerland is now, of course, entirely surrounded by belligerents. At the beginning of the war the rush into her territory, from all sides, of refugees was almost overwhelming; but everything that could be done to facilitate their journey home was done. Now, after the refugees have been disposed of, organizations completed for dealing with prisoners' letters, and bureaux established for distributing comforts, come the prisoners of war, and Switzerland sets about her with a will to do all possible to help in this new direction. The little republic is certainly earning for herself golden opinions, and the gratitude not only of belligerent countries, but of all countries.

Immigration Restriction

NEITHER by shrewd tactics nor deliberate choice will a bill further defining the immigration policy of the United States come before Congress at this session. "Interests" and their representatives in the lawmaking body that thought to complicate the child-labor law situation by tacking the immigration bill on as a rider, thus creating trouble for the President, have been thwarted. Action has been postponed until a time when the issue can be dealt with on its merits, and also a time when the decision cannot complicate an already tangled contest for the presidency.

The practical effect of the virtual stoppage of migration to the United States and Canada of peoples that of late have been providing most of the newcomers, coupled with the increased activity of manufacturing in both nations has been to make labor as a commodity much scarcer and therefore higher in price than before the war began.

In Canada the situation is even more acute because of the enlistment of so large a proportion of the male population for fighting across the sea. The consequence is that never in recent years have the wage-earners in each country had their labor so much sought after by employers and never has unemployment been so uncommon. When war ceases Canada will have soldiers, her own and British, returning to modify considerably the present favorable situation of labor. But the United States will not. Her recruits for the unskilled trades and for tasks that call mainly for brawn and endurance will come from the same quarters that furnished most of the immigrants prior to the war. That is if they come at all. For it is by no means agreed by experts in study of the immigration situation that when the war closes nations with decimated ranks of male subjects will permit migration. Nor is it at all certain that the United States will not make difficult admission of any newcomers until those who have recently arrived have been thoroughly fused with their predecessors.

The experience of the past two years has made many adherents to the platform of the immigration restriction league, and has stiffened the wills of not a few legislators to defy threats of organizations created to aid unrestricted admission. When Congress does take up the problem again and when definition of new terms of admission is undertaken a considerable change of opinion will be registered. The desires of employers of labor who want the raw, human material for their industries will not be humored quite as much as in the past. Nor will the lobby of the steamship lines that get rich out of promotion of migration be as effective. A public that for a season, at least, cares more for the quality than for the quantity of its newcomers is going to have something to say, even to the extent of forcing overriding of a presidential veto, should it come again. Standards of admission are to be raised, and in this way, as in many others soon to be tried, a more efficient and homogeneous population is to be secured.

Status of the Baseball Fan

THESE be strange times, and many unexpected things are taking place, but one could not be wholly prepared, notwithstanding the general overturn, for the announcement that the baseball fan is passing, that, in fact, he is swinging on the turnstile and may soon be lost, for good and all, in the crowd. He has been moving back from the bleachers and the front rows in the grandstand for some time, it is said, and his recession has been going on without attracting any particular attention or eliciting any particular comment. Once the eyes of the eager multitude habitually turned from the diamond to the fan for inspiration, and habitually from the fan to the diamond for confirmation; and no game could have proceeded very far without hints from the fan to the captain, the individual players and the umpire; now, it seems, the fan, if present and rooting, can hardly be distinguished in the crowd, or heard above the general storm of applause or rumble of discontent.

There are theories about the cause of his disappearing. The fan, it is held in one quarter, was essentially an idol worshiper. He formed attachments for certain teams and for certain players, and was so wrapped up in them that in their presence he lost all consciousness of other surroundings. He was out and roaring for the Chicago White Sox, the Cincinnati Reds, the St. Louis Browns, for the Haymakers, the Forest Citys, the Mutuals, the Olympics, the Nationals, or for Jones, or Kelly, or Cap Anson, or George Wright, or Fred Waterman; and he would talk for them and cheer for them by the hour, or express sympathy for them by the day, without hope of other reward than that of seeing them play through the series.

There were fans who went the round of the circuits, keeping tab on every game; silent men, unselfish men, devoted men, so completely lost in the game that they seldom communed in social intercourse with their fellows, save when they "passed remarks" from the bleachers. Once there was a fan in a large western city of the United States who turned his lucrative business over to an assistant with the beginning of every baseball season, and never appeared in his store until the decisive game of the championship series had been lost or won.

Of course, the fan was in his prime when he knew the players by their first names, and could tell the next man all about their antecedents and early histories. He was at the very zenith of his glory when he could root for a genuine home-town nine. Then he would take the train with the club to rival towns and give up his talents, time and energy to shouting down the friends of the visited team. The fan came from every trade, profession and station. He came from the pulpit, the law and the bank. He made excuses for being absent on game days that deceived nobody. No matter how dignified in private life, he was generally disposed to relax the moment he had found a seat at the grounds and had purchased a nickel's worth of peanuts. If, in ordinary affairs, indifferent to local achievement, if untouched or unmoved by local pride in other respects, he might, in all probability, be found roundly approving in loud tones the play of one of the home boys, or as roundly, soundly and loudly abusing the umpire on account of an adverse decision.

The bleachers and the front rows affected by the fans in the old days were the most democratic spots under the sun. There the business man could say and do what he pleased, and whatever he said or did would be forgotten by the other business men sitting about him, and behaving like him, in a most extraordinary manner. Intimacy was close at the baseball game, but did not extend beyond the turnstile at the close of the contest. A half a block away from the grounds the fan would look like another man. Nothing on earth would induce him to cut up on the street the antics he might have been cutting up a few minutes ago on the bleachers.

But it is said the fan is passing, and a reason for it is found in the alleged commercialization of the game. Sentimental attachments, it is held, have gone down before mercenary contracts. The baseball player has become too much of a business man. His ideas are often as sordid as the magnate's. There have been too many broken agreements, too many lawsuits; there is too much "business" and too little "sport" in the baseball columns. All this is given for what it is worth. It is not intended to pass judgment in the case. But we do not like to hear that the fan is disappearing He was in other times, and not so very long ago, a part, and a large part, of the game. He should be induced to come back. Some of the business aspects of modern baseball can well be spared to make room for the sentimental. Commercialization of the national game of the United States may be necessary to its prosperity in these days, but the commercial side of it would better be handled behind closed doors.

Notes and Comments

BY TEMPORARILY using United States postoffices as check collection agencies, the federal reserve board may be said to have hinted to bankers in rural communities that they must begin to look for other income besides check exchange fees. Some might say that if the board is enforcing a liberal policy, it could well employ a more liberal agent than the postoffice, which itself in its savings depository system pays small interest, and in its money order system charges high rates. But another time for that argument. The point is that in everyday, commercial banking, the board intends the man on a Vermont farm and the man in an Idaho mine to be neighbors to the man in Wall street, New York, and to each other; that it intends the whole country, in fact, to be as one city.

BRIAND, sitting on a tiger skin, is the pictorial comment of Excelsior on the outcome of the secret sittings of both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Clémenceau is, or, perhaps, was, undoubtedly the most indefatigable of the critics whom Briand has so completely routed. Yet it was Clémenceau who "discovered" him, and so successfully "started" him, that Briand succeeded Clémenceau as premier in July, 1909.

THE two men are complete opposites. Clémenceau delights in fighting for fighting's sake. Briand is a peacemaker; he disarms his foe. They have a keen, strong interest in human affairs in common, but their methods are different. Clémenceau is outspoken to the point of brutality. Briand is a Celt, and can master an audience with the power of his oratory. Clémenceau has compared Briand's influence over the Chamber of Deputies to that of Kaa, the python, over the troop of monkeys. It was not polite, but it would take more than mere rudeness to move either Briand or the Chamber. Since then Briand has magnificently vindicated himself both in Chamber and Senate. Hence Excelsior's pictorial retort to "the Tiger's" impertinence.

IF THE test of a poet's being a poet is the volume and quality of the poetry he or his record prompt other men to write, then James Whitcomb Riley was a poet. With Eugene Field he was among the first to dignify original verse as a regular "feature" of a daily newspaper, and it has been interesting to see how the makers of "column" poetry in the press of the United States and Canada have risen up to do honor to the Hoosier pioneer. Not a few of their tributes have been parodies or adaptations of Riley's best-known poems, and through them all has run the good will, the delight in the homely, simple and universal phases of life that were so characteristic of the peripatetic sign painter turned singer.

WHILST the new factory law, lately introduced in Japan, leaves much still to be done, it must be regarded as representing a decided step forward. A twelve-hour day, as a regular working basis, seems unduly long, but, up to the present, the average day was greatly in excess of this, and there was, moreover, no limit to the hours that might be imposed. Japan is only at the beginning of her important work of factory legislation; but the authorities have evidently taken the matter seriously in hand, and future developments will be watched with interest.

"IT WILL not work" was a comment which many presidents, treasurers and cashiers of banks made when the United States federal reserve law was formulating in Congress. As the law has been applied, these officials have received from the federal reserve board instructions which, at the worst, were but a challenge to their skill as administrators; and they have made the machine run, check collection attachment and all. "It will not work" has likewise been a comment of financiers controlling the larger currents of capital and credit, against the interlocking directorate provision in the Clayton act. As this law in turn is applied, bank directors will be asked to name to the reserve board the organizations in which they hold office, which, at the worst, seems but a challenge to their willingness to put down in black and white some facts of public interest.

IF THE treaty with Denmark makes reference to any "rights" in Greenland which the United States wills now to surrender, they will be rights of discovery and not of occupation, rights that have never been supposed to have any political or strategic value. Associated with them are the names of Elisha Kane, A. W. Greely and Robert E. Peary. Of these men Peary has come to have the best chance for enduring fame. Kane, who in his day also visited China, Japan, Ceylon, Persia, Syria and Egypt, and penetrated the Andes, if his name were mentioned now in circles where knowledge is considered good form, would have few commentators able to say when he lived or what he did. Some of his personal admirations may be inferred from the names he gave to Greenland territory—Washington land, Peabody bay and Cape Calhoun.

THE United States paid $15,000,000 for the territory of Louisiana; the Gadsden purchase involved an expenditure of $10,000,000; the first cession of Mexican lands cost about $18,000,000; Alaska cost $7,200,000, and the Philippines $20,000,000. The total area of the Danish West Indies would appear like an ink spot on a map of any of the others, but the purchase price, $25,000,000, is highest of all. Perhaps this only indicates that the other parcels were obtained at prices far below their real value. It serves also to emphasize the fact, well established in economics, that real estate has no other market value than that which somebody is willing and able to pay for it.